REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8010.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1874.

[illegible] BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are to be as follow :—

[illegible] IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
[illegible]	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
[illegible]	25	Half-yearly	31
[illegible]	13	Quarterly	16
[illegible]	5	Monthly	6

[illegible] TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
[illegible]	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
[illegible]	29	Half yearly	35
[illegible]	16	Quarterly	28
[illegible]	6	Monthly	7

[illegible]-country Rates include Postage Rates.

[illegible] FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] and under—

[illegible]sertion .... Rs. 5 0

[illegible] do. .... „ 2 8

[illegible] .... „ 2 8

[illegible] and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.

[illegible] advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

[illegible] LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]rtion .... 3 As. ... Line.

[illegible]

[illegible] and succeeding .... 2½ „ „

[illegible] Native Languages, double the above.

[illegible] which are to be inserted for a considerable [illegible] may be made.

[illegible] SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] of two or three lines relating to such matters [illegible] Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants [illegible] of Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, [illegible] &c. &c.

[illegible] advertisements belonging to any of these classes [illegible]

[illegible] exceeding three lines .... Re. 1 0

[illegible] succeeding lines .... „ 0-8 As.

[illegible] exceeding five lines will be charged for at our [illegible] rates.

[illegible] will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, [illegible] in all cases be made in *Cash*.

[illegible] All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied [illegible] all, [illegible] type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible] OCCASIONAL: EACH—RUPEES 2.

[illegible] MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should [illegible] payable to the "Proprietor of the [illegible]"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

[illegible]E BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] Contract with Government, despatch [illegible] as above with Mails, *Passengers*, [illegible] Cargo, every week.

[illegible] 732 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander, J. H. [illegible] despatched as an Extra Steamer on SATURDAY, the [illegible] 1874, at 4 [illegible]

The Steamer "ASIA," 1,700 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander [illegible] will be despatched on SATURDAY, the [illegible] 1874, at 4 P.M.

[illegible] October 1874.

[illegible]		„	[illegible]	25
[illegible]		„	[illegible]	26
[illegible]	18	„	Galle	27
[illegible]	19	„	Negapatam	30
[illegible]	19			Nov.
[illegible]	20	„	Madras	1
[illegible]	21	„	Coconada	3
[illegible]	21	„	Vizagapatam	4
[illegible]	22	„	Bimlipatam	4
[illegible]		„	Gopaulpore	5
[illegible]		„	False Point	6
[illegible]			Arrives at CALCUTTA	9

Cargo [illegible] China can be booked by the Steamers [illegible] intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the [illegible] Maritime Company's Steamers, which [illegible]

[illegible] Tellicherry, Palembang, Port [illegible] Islands, to go forward [illegible] and Netherlands India S[illegible] Company.

[illegible] received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

[illegible] to and from [illegible] Navigation [illegible]

[illegible]E BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every week to the [illegible], touching at KURRACHEE, [illegible], MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

[illegible] Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. [illegible] despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th October.

[illegible] 1874.				October 1874.
[illegible]	9	Leave	BUSREH	28
[illegible]		„	Mahommerah	28
[illegible]	14	„	Fao	28
[illegible]	16	„	Bushire	30
[illegible]	18			Nov.
[illegible]	20	„	Lingah	4
[illegible]	21	„	Bunder Abbas	6
[illegible]	21	„	Muscat	8
[illegible]	22	„	Gwader	10
[illegible]	24	„	Kurrachee	13
Arrive [illegible]	25	Arrive	BOMBAY	16

N.B.—[illegible] be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

[illegible]E BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, in connection with the weekly service [illegible] England, [illegible] during the fair season [illegible] Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, [illegible] an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY.

[illegible] Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. [illegible] despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th October.

[illegible] be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] TO CARWAR COAST.

[illegible] well-known and Fast Sailing [illegible] Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. [illegible] will leave on FRIDAY, the 9th October, [illegible] for undernoted Ports:—Hurnee, [illegible] Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and [illegible]

[illegible] apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, [illegible] in the house of ROWJEE [illegible] to Mar[illegible]chund Lukhmeechund, [illegible] Bundar, [illegible] out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

[illegible] OF STEAMERS BETWEEN [illegible] AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

[illegible] first-class Steamer MEMFI, [illegible] for [illegible] on or about the [illegible] 1874. This Steamer has only [illegible] accommodation for a small number of [illegible]

[illegible] PASSAGE.

[illegible] Deck with Food

£19-0

£14-6

£18-7

[illegible] for freight and Passage, apply to [illegible] HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAV[illegible]

[illegible] C. GUMPERT, Agent.

[illegible] Custom House, 16th Sep. 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, [illegible] SUEZ CANAL.

[illegible] ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

[illegible] REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, [illegible] and BOMBAY [illegible] on the 1st [illegible] *each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

[illegible] British Fees through the Suez Canal.

[illegible]	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
[illegible]	[illegible]	£15	£4
[illegible]	[illegible]	22	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	24	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	24	9 10
[illegible]	[illegible]	24	14
[illegible]	60	34	14
[illegible]	60	34	14
[illegible]	60	34	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	35	14-10

Without food. With Wine.

Children under [illegible] free of charge. Children not above [illegible]

[illegible] STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

[illegible] SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

[illegible] TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

[illegible] departure will be fixed and published a day [illegible] sailing.

[illegible] information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

[illegible] Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. MARINA, [illegible] are requested to SEND their [illegible] and DELIVERY ORDERS for our ins[illegible] and to TAKE DELIVERY of their [illegible]

[illegible] will be admitted under [illegible] passed by the Captain before departure.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. LOMBARDY, 2,723 Tons, October 12th, to Southampton.

S.S. [illegible]ASPES, 2,984 „ „ 19th.

S.S. BOKHARA, 2,932 „ „ 26th to Southampton.

S.S. VENETIA, 2,726 „ Nov[illegible]

Passengers to [illegible], Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, An[illegible], and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—

" Messina, Naples, Leghborn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th Oct. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain C. FRASER, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

Grey Piece Goods, Pugrees, Dhoties, Coloured Handkerchiefs, T-cloths, Madapollams, Shirtings, and 1 Case Merino Cloth.

3 Cases Smoking Tobacco, ¼ and ½ lb. tins.

3 Cases Ribd. Paper Window Curtain.

4 Cases Needles.

4 Cases Sarry 4½ by 57.

3 Cases Sarry 4½ by 50.

1 Case Children Socks and Stockings, 1 case Flowers under shades, and on stands, 1 Case Sandalwood Work Boxes and Writing Cases.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF DAMAGED COCHINEAL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. S. SHRECRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 P.M., on account of the concerned at Apollo Bunder Warehouse and Fort Custom House, the undermentioned Cases of damaged Cochineal, viz.

Ex s s Orchis—

[illegible] 84-91 12 Cases damaged Cochineal.

Ex s s [illegible]

J A & Co—[illegible] 5 Cases damaged Cochineal

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

[illegible] THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. ME[illegible] [illegible] Twist, &c. &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, [illegible]

7 Cases Black and Yellow Prints, 28 yards

10 „ Printing Papers, 40 lbs

On account of the concerned—

D B & Co—S G—11-12—2 Cases damaged Cochineal

On account of the Underwriters—

C E P—13 Cases damaged Crackers, ex s.s. Tehran.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company, will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, the following varieties of Sundries and Furniture.

[illegible] consisting of butter and sugar pots, milk jugs, wick scissors, chimnies of different sizes, toys of double faces, small looking glasses, pocket-money purses, watch keys, lead pencils, few India rubber pipes, suitable for gardens, &c. A few dozen superior Port Wine belonging to the late J. W. [illegible], Deputy Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

Furniture, consisting of large size office writing tables, blackwood press, cradles, chairs with and without arms, towel horse, dispense tables, perambulator, half-back couches, [illegible] cots with beds and posts, meat safes, &c.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, dhoties, grey mulls, &c. 1 Case of Muslin.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 15 BALES 40's NETT WEIGHT TURKEY RED TWIST.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Mowjee Soondersjee—

F M S—49	1	15 bales 40's Nett Weight Turkey Red Twist.
52	1	
54	1	
55	1	
59	1	
62	1	
66	1	
69	1	
70 to 73	4	
81 to 83	3	

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated-Glass and Porcelain-wares, Cottage Piano, Horse, &c., at No. 250, Byculla, opposite the Scottish school.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, sale commencing at or shortly after 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the above residence the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of W. Clarke, Esq., leaving Bombay for up-country, the same comprising, star cut glassware, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, superior electroplated hot water curry dishes, dish covers, tea and coffee service, egg boiler, table spoons and [illegible], pickle and egg frame and round and oblong waiters, butter cooler, table and piano candlesticks, toast rack, tea pots, plated handle table cutlery, double branch reading lamp and handsomely carved blackwood furniture such as conversation couches, chiffoniers, drawing room, dining room, easy and prie dieu chairs, side board, whatnot, [illegible], wine cellarets, wardrobe, chest of drawers, drawing room, pier, work, camp, dressing and washing tables, book shelf, teapoy, music stand and stool, folding screens, iron four post bedstead, drawing room carpet, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, hanging argand lamp, clock, a rosewood cottage piano by Challen Duff, and Hudgson, dispense and bath room furniture, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A strong Australian bay horse.

Also the property of another Gentleman.

A big Australian Bay Brougham Mare.

The property is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

ALSO

An Invoice of Plated Ware, consisting of 4½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 inch Candlesticks, Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, 10, 12, and 14 inch Waiters, Butter-Coolers, Pickle and Cruet Frames, Table and Dessert Spoons and Forks, Tea-spoons, 8 inch Glass Shades, &c.

A small consignment of [illegible] Bales of Egyptian Cotton, superior in staple and good in colour, several excellent Ice Boxes with Lock and Key complete.

AT 2 P.M. PRECISELY.

A light English-built Landau, by E. Kesterton, of London, brand new. A second-hand Self-driving Albert Phaeton.

For sale by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th, and [illegible]DAY, the 19th day of November 1874, at No. 183, Malabar Hill, the property of Surgeon-General W. Thom. [illegible] carved blackwood and other household furniture, plate, Mappin's best cutlery and plated ware, cut and straw stem glassware, crockery from Daniell, Winton, and Phillips, consisting of large dinner service, breakfast and dinner services in basket pattern, also a handsome dessert service with velvet covered stands for the dishes; and tea and coffee services of the celebrated Limoges ware, handsome large centrepiece and candelabra to match with a few ornaments from the celebrated potteries of Winton and the Whatcombe Company, pictures in oil and water colour with [illegible] the best chromos ever executed, a beautiful toned piano, a large number of plants in tubs and pots. Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view one week before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property near Vurgaddy, in Shamjee Hassajee Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October 1874, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thucker Khatao Mulcanjee, Esquire, on account and risk of mortgagor Maneckbai, widow of Mr. Mohojee Megjee, the following valuable landed property viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing there n, situate without the Fort of Bombay in Shamjee Hassajee Street, on the East side thereof in the sub-district of Mandvee, and bounded on the East by Hals[illegible]'s passage, on the West by Shamjee Hassajee Street, on the North by a passage and the house of Mr Mohomed Syed Rogay, and on the South by a passage and the house formerly belonging to Askali Ebramjee, and the said ground contains by admeasurement 61-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 762, and the house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 66.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1874.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seal Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

[illegible] may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VAUGHAN-JONES' STANDARD GINGER BRANDY AND ORANGE BITTERS.

Qualities supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climates.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New [illegible] Capsules. The celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale [only] [illegible] 5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

[illegible] VAUGHAN-JONES'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG.

[illegible] 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF GOPICHUND,

which was performed before an overflowing house on SATURDAY last, and which will be repeated

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 7TH OCT. 1874.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats .... [illegible]

Box .... [illegible] Gallery .... Re. 1

Stalls .... [illegible] Pit .... As. 8

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. ; Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M. sharp.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Fort, and at the Theatre.

"On Saturday Evening last, the Victoria Theatrical Club performed, for the first time in Bombay, a romantic Drama entitled "Gopeechund." The house was crowded to overflowing. The excellent Band of the Royal Artillery Brigade was present. The approaches to the Theatre house was illuminated to give éclat to the Entertainment. The play was performed by the amateurs on Saturday night with spirit and care. * * * Altogether the play was above those of the common class, and we would recommend our native readers to try and give the Victoria Club a visit."—*Times of India*, October 6.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, to receive the Report of the Outgoing Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 7th October 1874.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS of BUILDING SITES suitable for the ERECTION of COTTON MILLS are invited by the above Company. Area about thirty thousand square yards. Address to Offices of the Company, No. 3, Parsee Bazaar Street.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (250) per Share, on the Shares of the above Company, has THIS DAY been made, and is payable at Messrs. Volkart Brothers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before MONDAY, the 26th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

CAWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA,

Agent.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

NOT[illegible]—THE LATE HON. NARAYEN W[illegible]EW'S MEMORIAL.—It is hereby notified that the PUBLIC MEETING which was to have been held on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, has been ADJOURNED till some day in the middle of November, to be hereafter notified.

GEO. TAYLOR,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 6th October 1874.

[illegible]OPEN.—Mr. DE SOUZA begs to inform Visitors to Matheran, that he has built a very Spacious Bungalow attached to the Hotel, which, besides the advantage of a comfortable accommodation, presents a beautiful and distinct view of Bombay. There are three separate Bungalows, besides the above, which are commodious and very convenient for Families.

TERMS—MODERATE.

ANTISEPTIC SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of it, worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

In Covered Jars......... Rs. 1-4

PREPARED ONLY BY

[illegible] & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

invite attention to the following efficacious

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS:

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM (SUCCUS TARAXACI.)

This preparation of Taraxacum contains all the medicinal properties of the plant, and is one of the most valuable remedies for diseases of the Liver and disorders of the Digestive Organs. In large doses it acts as a mild Aperient. In various Chronic diseases its continued use as an Alterative is attended with excellent results.

In Bottles—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER'S COMPOUND PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.

The vegetable Mercury, Podophyllin is so combined in these Pills, with other alteratives and with tonic that they form an Aperient of great value in this country.

In Bottles—Rs. 1.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA:

Prepared with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the ingredients of which it is composed.

The beneficial effects of this preparation as an Alterative and Restorative have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent Practitioners.

In Bottles—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—[illegible] D. Disraeli.)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

DURING the hot months succeeding the Monsoon there is nothing like the regular use of the above preparation for relieving oppressive fulness in the head, and otherwise maintaining health. The regular and constant formation of new hair is of great importance to the nervous system of the head, provided the conditions of such a process are healthy and natural, and this the use of the "Douche" ensures. It contains no Cantharides, Acetic Acid, or other injurious stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE.

(TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st September as so prevalent just now in Bombay [illegible] known under the various names of "*Dhobies' Itch*," "*Malabar Itch*," "*Indian Ringworm*," "*Dadkur*," "*Gutchkurran*," "*Dhaaj*."

Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a Private Family offered to 1 or 2 GENTLEMEN on Moderate terms. Apply [illegible] G. L.," *Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,

KALBADEVEE ROAD,

BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS. Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher [illegible] Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes. Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Rods, Child's Bedst Swing [illegible], and Reclining Chairs, rocking horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glasses, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for Bath-rooms. Heat Bath Tubs Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c., &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated icepitchers, and other sundries, &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N., hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,

MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED, 18[illegible].

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication [illegible] to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding heads.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

C[illegible] fitted with patent concealed door hinges, [illegible]

SINGLE and Double-seated, [illegible]-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettee, T. Cart, or Stanhope, at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvyra and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or [illegible] spring, octagon, and side sweep Buggies.

SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring [illegible]

S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHAR-A-BANC, four-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore, and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,

TOBACCO PLANTERS,

CHEROOT, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS,

DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

Have opened a Depot for the sale of their Cheroots, at EAST STREET, POONA.

PRICES IN POONA.

"A" OR CAMPBELL'S "PLANTATION BRAND," CHEROOTS AND CIGARS IN CEDAR BOXES.

No.			
No. 1	Large Cheroots	per 1,000	Rs. 28
„ 2	Medium size Cheroots	„	21
„ 3	Smaller Cheroots	„	17
„ 5	Large "Manilla"	„	[illegible]
„ 4	Small "Havannahs"	„	[illegible]
„ 6	Medium do.	„	[illegible]
„ 7	Large do.	„	28
„ 8	Tiny Manillas or Office Cheroots	„	10

"B" OR DINDIGUL BRAND.

These Cheroots are made from the best "Dindigul" Tobacco, by natives, in imitation of our "Plantation Brands." The prices are about half the price of "Plantation" Cigars, the leaf being rougher, and of various colours, but the flavour is good, and Tobacco pure and spun.

"B"—No. 7 Large "Havannah" Rs. 15 per 1,000 in Poona.

"C" OR TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.

CHEROOTS WITH STRAPS.

No.			
No. 1	Large Dawson'	per 1,000	Rs. 16
„ 2	Medium do.	„	13

Messrs. CAMPBELL allow a DISCOUNT of 10 per cent. on the Cash purchase of 2[illegible] Cheroots and a DISCOUNT [illegible] per cent, on a Cash purchase of 10,000 Cheroots of "A" or Plantation Brand—[illegible] Brand.

All Orders must be accompanied by Cash.

"PLANTATION WORKS,"

DINDIGUL,

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.,

East Street, Poona.

1st October 1874.

DEPOT IN ENGLAND,

12, King Street, Cheapside, London.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,

[illegible] JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Goloshed Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	1	11	0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6	6	0

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21	0	0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	1[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in [illegible] holes, in plain or engine-turned [illegible]	27	6	0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay ;

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;

Messrs. COWVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches gratis and post free.

S. ROSE & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to call attention to their NO CREDIT system of business, by which they are enabled to sell goods, for Ready-Money payment, at the lowest remunerative rates. This is in opposition to the baneful Credit system, by which enhanced prices are charged to make up losses arising from long credits, and from those who do not pay at all.

They invite attention to their large and fresh stock, a few details of which are here enumerated.

PIANOS.—S. ROSE & Co. are the Sole Bombay Agents for the celebrated Sympathetic Piano, which is specially constructed for India. They have also a large stock of excellent Pianos, by Broadwood, Collard, and other eminent makers, at prices varying from Rs 250 to Rs. 800.

HARMONIUMS.—Of excellent tone, style, finish, and workmanship, from Rs. 80 each, upwards.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Instruments for Military Brass Bands, Station Bands, Colleges, &c., supplied at the lowest possible rates.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description kept in stock. Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c.—A large assortment of the latest and best editions is in stock. Lists will be sent on application.

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.—S. ROSE & Co. are the sole appointed Bombay Agents for Messrs. B. Woodward & Sons, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for excellence of workmanship.

SEWING MACHINES.—The best and cheapest in the market. Price lists will be sent on application.

ICE MACHINES.—The new Pneumatic Ice Machine, producing *Ice in Four Minutes*. Prospectuses on application.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAINS and AQUARIUM FOUNTAINS for the Drawing-Room, &c., in various styles of workmanship and design.

FILTERS.—Spencer's Improved Magnetic Carbide Filter, the *Filtre Mobile*, the Pocket Filter, &c.

GYRO PIGEON TRAP.—An admirable means of training for developing a cool, steady and effective shot.

GAMES, PLAYING CARDS, &c.—Badminton, Croquet, Compendium of Games, Lawn Billiards, Bezique, De la Rue's Playing Cards, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, in great variety. Albums, Postage Scales, Magic Inkstands, Copying Presses, Oleographs, Coloured Photographs, Church Services, Cheap Novels, Children's Toy Books, Alphabetical Reference Cases, Despatch Boxes, Writing Cases.

NOVELTIES, as advertised in the *Indian Omnibus*. S. Rose & Co. are in receipt of regular supplies.

GOODS of every Description procured to order with the utmost despatch and on the most favourable terms.

Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band instruments, are now ready, and copies will be forwarded upon application.

10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL KIT

for

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Hats	3 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Overland	25 0	Cardigan Jackets very warm	9 8	Travelling Do.	1 8	Tooth Brushes	0 8
Warm	30 0	Sheets per pair	9 8	English Feather	7 8	Nail Do.	0 14
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Pillow Cases each	1 4	Horse Hair	7 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9 8
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	[illegible] to 23 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Blankets each	10 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Solid Leather	49 0	Rug Straps	1 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from	10 to 15
Oxford Shirts	[illegible]	Extra Large	75 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Resais or Quilts	7-8 to 12
White do.	4 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Best Beech Overland Chairs from	7-8 to 12 8
Best Shrunk Flannel	8 0	Extra Large	24 0	Linen „ „	6 0	Umbrellas with cover	9 0
Silk and Wool	8 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Cambric Handkerchiefs	[illegible]	Warm Gloves	1 14
Printed Cambric Shirts	4 to 4 8	Courier Bags	4 8	Cotton Socks	11 8	„ Mitts	1 8
Soun Silk Shirts	11 6	Men's Belts	2 8	Warm do.	15 8	„ Mufflers	2 12
Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Pin Scarfs from	0 12
„ Pants	5 to 8 0	Tiffin Baskets fitted	17 to 21 0	Sponge Bags	2 0	Sailor's Knot from	1 8
Travelling Caps	3 [illegible]			Sponges	3 8		
				Soap Boxes	1 8		

Folding District or Croquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats, Rs. 9-8.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

[illegible], RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,

Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

L[illegible] GUARANTEE [illegible] (LIMITED).

CHIEF OFFICES, 61, Moorgate Street, E.C., London.

CAPITAL—£115,000 STERLING.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Chief Office, 6 Strand, Calcutta.

This Company is prepared to stand Security on behalf of Managers of the Court of Wards, Receivers and Administrators of Estates, and Persons (both European and Native) filling Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

Forms of Proposals, Rates of Premium and every information will be forwarded on application to

GRINDLAY & Co., Managing Agents.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,

No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes.

Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

(Near the Esplanade Hotel)

ALSO AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY

Always on view.

These Photographs [illegible] scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased [illegible] privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the line.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND [illegible] and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS

In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Hummum Street, Bombay,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

		Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly chased inside, and handsomely chased or engraved		30	to	70
„ ditto, and to match [illegible]		35	to	120
„ and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in [illegible]				
„ [illegible]		[illegible]	to	180
„ [illegible] AND SPOON, in case		10[illegible]	to	170
„ FEEDING BOTTLES		30	to	40
„ PAP BOATS		16	to	28
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistles		14	to	60
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE LINKS, with gold clasps, [illegible]		[illegible]	to	[illegible]
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children		[illegible]	to	20

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon......Rs. 209 to 350.

Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug......„ 550 to 8[illegible]0.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, surroys, salvers, goblets, mugs, muffineers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

"The Army and Navy" Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 50.

The Mignonette or Lilliputian Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat outer velvet or morocco case. Rs. 80 to 180.

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

FOR

WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS	DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool.

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay ; or

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

HOTELS.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,

NO. [illegible], ESPLANADE,

BY

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE,

Situated 200 yards North of Her Majesty's Statue and three minutes' drive of the G. I. P. Railway Terminus, and the Church Gate Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Mr. PALLONJEE PESTONJEE, the well-known Proprietor of the Old Established Adelphi and Adelphi Family Hotels, begs to inform his numerous Friends and Patrons that he has from THIS DAY OPENED the above HOTEL in addition to his other Hotels, for the accommodation of Families and Visitors, on very moderate terms. Breakfasts, Tiffins, and well-served Dinners may always be had at a moment's notice, and attendance will have nothing to be desired. The Building is most commodious, and airy, elegantly furnished, fitted up with gas and Velar water, and has excellent Bath-Rooms, &c. Amongst others, this Hotel has the advantage of being in a central position, being alike contiguous to the Fort, both Railway Stations, Public and other Offices; also Apollo Pier, where passengers by the different Steamers are landed and embarked. It is moreover shaded by fine trees and is open to the sea breeze, and is one of the quietest and most salubrious localities in the Island, and Mr. PALLONJEE, of his long experience in the business, believes this new Hotel being so easily accessible and pleasantly situated will supply a want long felt by the local Gentry as well will prove to be a comfortable Residence and a place of rest and sojourn for Travellers and others staying in Bombay.

Bombay, 21st September 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen

	R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	20	„
	Do. Vino de Pasto	29	„
	J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 &	24	„
	Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	24	„
	M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	25	„
PORT	CARBONELL	24	„
CHAMPAGNE—	Ruinart pere and fils ...Pts.	23	„
	Do. ...Qts.	45	„
	Do. Magnums	88	„
	Arthur L. Brown & g's...Qts.	30	„
	J. Sandbach and Son's	20	„
	Do. do. ...Pts.	11	„
CLARET—	R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe.	14	„
	Do. Margaux	17	„

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co. :—

SHERRY, ... Rs. 25 per dozen.

Ditto .... „ 15 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made

ONLY TO THE TRADE.

PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,

From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.

Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,

AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

WANTED.

WANTED, a CLERK to reside in Aden, able to Correspond in English. Apply to the Manager of this Paper.

WANTED, a LOCOMOTIVE FOREMAN, on a Sa[illegible] Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply by letter only to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Holkar State Railway, Mhow.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNOR INZOLI'S

SECOND GRAND EVENING CONCERT

ON

THURSDAY, 8TH OCT. 1874,

KINDLY ASSISTED BY

SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 4

Family Tickets, to admit Three .... „ 10

Unreserved Seats .... „ 2

Back Seats .... „ 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

GLEE .... The Winds whistle cold .... *Bishop.*

Members of the Glee Club.

QUARTETTO .... Martha, Guarda che bianca .... *Flotow.*

Soprano, Mez. Soprano. Tenor. and Baritono.

SCENA ED ARIA .... Il Talismano .... *Balfe.*

Baritono Solo.

PIANO SOLO .... Bonnie Scotland .... *Brissac.*

Lady Amateur.

ROMANZA .... Marta .... *Flotow.*

Soprano Solo.

DUETTO (by desire) ... Io vivo e t'amo .... *Campana.*

Mez. Soprano e Baritono.

PART II.

ARIA DI CHIESA .... Pieta Signore .... *Stradella.*

Tenor Solo.

FLUTE SOLO .... Fantasia, Barbiere de Siviglia ... *Tulou.*

DUETTO .... Mi Balza in petto .... *Gabussi.*

Soprano e Mez. Soprano.

PIANO SOLO .... The Last Rose of Summer .... *Thalberg.*

Lady Amateur.

GRAND DUETTO .... La Favorita .... *Donizetti.*

Mez. Soprano e Tenor.

CHORUS .... Soldiers' Chorus, Faust .... *Gounod.*

Members of the Glee Club.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 12TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1874.

TILL further Notice the OFFICES of the SUB-REGISTRARS of MANDVEE and BHOOLESHWAR will REMAIN in the General Registry Office Building, Meadow Street, Fort.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,

Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, Registry Office, 5th October 1874.

ALL PERSONS indebted to, or who have claims upon, the Estate of the late BRIGADIER-GENERAL SHEWELL are requested to communicate with the Undersigned by One Month after This Date, after which no Claims will be recognised.

A. M. SHEWELL, Major, Staff Corps,

Administrator to the Estate.

Marine Lines, Bombay, 1st October 1874.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The [illegible] GENERAL MEETING of the Sh[illegible] will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Bund r, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2-30 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will continue CLOSED until the 8TH INSTANT.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of declaring an INTERIM DIVIDEND.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th instant, until TUESDAY, the 13th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd October 1874.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rupees [illegible] per Share of the above Company is MADE PAYABLE at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on or before the 21st day of OCTOBER next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ખુશાલ ઘેલાભાઈ & કં.

KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

31, Elphinstone Circle.

THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the above Company, at ULPAT, up to 5 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 3rd October 1874, for the construction of MILL BUILDINGS.

In each Tender separate rates for Masonry Works and Materials and also without Materials, should be given, except in the case of Wood Works, for which rates are to be given *inclusive* of Materials.

Each Tender should have the words "Tender for Mill Buildings" written on its Cover; and should accompany a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection thereof.

Plans will be shown, and printed copies of Forms of Tender, Schedules of Quantities, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract furnished by the Undersigned, at the Office of the Company in Surat, and by NUSSERWANJEE CHANDABHOY, Esquire, Civil Engineer, 7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 4 per set.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMSETJI DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat, Company's Office, 11th September 1874.

IN REFERENCE to the above Advertisement, it is further notified, that the TIME for RECEIVING the TENDERS has been EXTENDED from the evening of the 3rd proximo to the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th idem.

By Order,

JAMSETJI DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat, Company's Office, 30th September 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after FRIDAY, the 9th October, 1874, the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY WILL BE OPEN for TRAFFIC of all sorts, between the Junction, at Wadi, with this Railway, and the Stations of the State Line at Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and intermediate places.

The State Line will, for the present and until further Notice, be worked by this Company, and Passengers, Luggage, Horses, Carriages, Dogs, and other Live Stock, Parcels, and Goods of all kinds will be carried over the Nizam's State Railway at similar fares and rates, and under similar conditions and rules, to those in force, from time to time, on this Railway.

Traffic of all descriptions can be booked through via Wadi, between the Stations of the Nizam's State Railway and all Stations of this and other Railways, with which there are through booking arrangements.

Information as to the Stations, Times of Trains, &c., see the Time Bill of the State Railway of this date, exhibited at Stations; and information as to Fares, Rates, &c., and other particulars, can be obtained at Stations, or on application to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,

[illegible]

Bombay, 3rd October 1874.

J. NEUBERG.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

JUST RECEIVED

A SMALL PARCEL OF THE FOLLOWING IN SPLENDID CONDITION,

No. 1, CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,

VERY CHOICE,

Rs. 90 per 1,000.

No. 2, CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,

(ESMERADO CAVITE BRAND)

THE FINEST PRODUCTION OF THE MANILLA MOST EXQUISITE QUALITY,

Rs. 85 and Rs. 80 per 1,000.

No. 2 CIGARS, CAVITE,

Rs. 65 per 1,000.

A very Superior Brand unequalled at the Price.

No. 2 CIGARS, FORTIN

Rs. 50 per 1,000.

MILD, MELLOW, MATURED,

Specially recommended to those who desire a really WELL-SEASONED CIGAR.

No. 2 CIGARS, PRINCESA,

A MOST DELICIOUS LITTLE CIGAR,

Rs. 45 per 1,000.

ALSO A FEW BOXES OF THE FOLLOWING RARITIES,

VEGUEROS,

AND

CABALLEROS.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT, constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 6th OCTOBER, 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, sales 20,000 bales, spot quotations showing an advance of 1/16d. in Fair Dhollera and Oomrawuttee, and ⅛d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Broach and Mid Orleans. "To arrive" G. F. Ginned Broach, January-February shipment, is still quoted at 6⅞d., while Mid Uplands, November-December shipment, is quoted at 8d. per lb., 1/16d. less than the last price given for January-February shipment.

This morning's market opened steady, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 20,000 bales, the previous day's receipts at the American ports being again very heavy, 18,000 bales, exports to Great Britain 5,000. In New York "futures" are unchanged, but Mid Uplands on the spot has declined to 15⅛ cents, a fall of ⅛ cent per lb.

In yesterday's closing message, General Produce showed no alteration whatever. This morning, Consols opened at 92⅜; French Rentes at 99; and Bar Silver at 57 11/16d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened firm, the Banks being willing drawers at 1s. 10 3/32d. and 1s. 10 7/16d. for demand and 6 months' sight, respectively, but towards the close an easier feeling was observable, and these figures were refused to remitters. Of private paper the amount offering continues very limited, and to Banks we have not heard of any sales, but some amounts have been negotiated with houses at 1s. 10 11/32 for 3 months. We quote nominally :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 3/32d. per Rupee.	
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 13/32d.	„
Credits, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.	„
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10⅝d.	„

On Calcutta a moderate business has been done in demand bills at 1/16 premium, and a large business in 60 days' sight at ¼ discount. For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry continues very slow at unaltered rates, say :—Fours Rs 103; Fours and a half Rs. 104; Fives and a half Rs. 105⅞.

The SHARE MARKET has again been very quiet as a rule; Spinning shares particularly so, and prices are quotably lower. Bank of Bombays and Land shares are steady.

COTTON is very firm owing to the better advices from Liverpool, but prices have not actually advanced. Dealers are asking Rs. 1 per candy more, but buyers show no disposition to pay an increase on yesterday's rates, and only a very moderate business has resulted in consequence.

FREIGHTS by steamer are slightly firmer, the Paracuse having now nearly completed her loading. The Parsee has been fixed at £2 by speculators, who are offering to relet at £2 2 6 without finding takers.

FOR PIECE GOODS there has been a fair enquiry to-day, and in some the lighter weight of 39 inch Shirtings an improvement of as. 1 per piece has been established; but other kinds are only steady at previous rates. There has been some little pressure to sell, T Red Goods resulting in a decline of as. ½ per piece.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates pre Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. an.		
100,000	[illegible]	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	[illegible]
12,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
15,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	757½
10,000	50	250	12	Do 2nd Res. issue	[illegible]
[illegible]		all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,2[illegible]0
10,000	250		[illegible]	Chartered Mercantile Bk	[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible] China	[illegible]
40,000	125	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai	[illegible]
40,000	[illegible]	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	[illegible]	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	120
[illegible]			12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

CASH BALANCES.

CASH BALANCES in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of August 1874, compared with those on the same date in 1873 and 1872 :—

	187[illegible].	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bengal	1,[illegible]6,03,[illegible]37	1,98,93,729	1,50,[illegible]
Assam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Burmah	30,03,600	32,23,[illegible]48	[illegible]
N. W. Provinces	2,82,74,853	[illegible]	1,7[illegible],[illegible]918
Oudh	63,67,115	[illegible]572	[illegible]906
Punjab	1,40,84,560	1,29,20,795	1,37,04,7[illegible]
Bombay	5,71,32,637	3,21,[illegible]	1,73,61,2[illegible]
Central Provinces	80,70,[illegible]	83,88,[illegible]	44,88,092
Madras	2,84,65,092	3,26,29,476	1,97,66,962
Total	19,09,61,849	17,45,39,447	14,01,48,192

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th September, as compared with that for 22nd September :—

	22nd Sept.	29th Sept.
LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Proprietors' capital, paid up	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,05,[illegible] 7 9	16,08,[illegible]
Govt. Treasury Balance	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4,29,01,118 8 6	[illegible]
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,51,31,[illegible] 3 7	2,92,70,[illegible]
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,17,924 14 [illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	6,59,5[illegible] 9 6	6,74,[illegible]
Total	9,25,20,488 11 2	9,21,92,037 [illegible]
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	[illegible]	1,87,91,[illegible]
Loans on Government Securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	46,96,[illegible] 11 5	[illegible]
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	47,27,[illegible] 2	45,80,469 0 1
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,76,41,[illegible] 1 6	1,79,05,5[illegible] 9 11
Dead Stock	10,76,117 7 5	10,76,113 10 2
Stamps	14,478 15 6	14,246 6 6
Balances with other Banks	7,24,508 [illegible]	6,38,984 10 2
Sundries	40,957 1	41,[illegible] 15 8
Bullion	2,[illegible] 10	2,09,641 0 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,23,43,961 12 7
Cash [illegible]	2,18,14,928 11 3	3,98,48,[illegible]
Total Rs.	9,25,20,488 11 2	9,21,92,037 [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRINITY HOUSE s.s. HERCULES, Captain A. Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Galle (September 28th).

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. DELHI, 1,[illegible]55 tons, Captain George Lee, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mail and the following passengers:—For [illegible] —Mr. A. You[illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] Hurish, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Pestonjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Framjee D. Petit. She carried the following cargo :— 1,554 chests opium, 116 bales cotton, and sundries.

THE s.s. MADRAS, 861 tons, Captain E. Trotman, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Liverpool (August 29th) via the Canal, brought the cargo of 554 packages machinery, 15 packages twine, 112 packages wine and spirits, 1 package corks, 1 hogshead wine, 2 packages ploughs, 625 packages cotton, 100 boxes soap, 140 packages yarn, 4 cylinders, 10 packages twist, 20 packages steel, 43 packages woollens, 4 packages furniture, 2 packages paper hanging, 12 packages sing cloth, 20 cases tallow, 5 hogsheads stout, 100 cases geneva, 10 cases slates, 15 cases and 1 cask safes, [illegible] cases stationery, 12 [illegible] [illegible] hardware, 27 kegs nails, 3 coils wire rope, 800 packages alum, 140 cases candles, and some other packages sundry merchandise for transhipment. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Hercules (s.)	Roberts	Galle, Sept 28

DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Callao	Williams	Rangoon.
	Delhi (s)	Lee	China, &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Ethopia, to Coast & Calcutta.

Steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Barque Futtay Sallam, to Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Peirisse s, 10 packages hardware, Keckabhoy Shaikally; 50 boxes bar soap, Noorally Abdoolally.

Paracuse s, 1 case fountains, Rogers and Co.

FROM LONDON.

M lford s, 100 cases brandy, C. Bonnevill and Co.

Zambisea s, 73 cases sherry, Cursher, Peimer and Co.

Ethopia s, 14 cases paper, Byramjee Sheroojee; 1,545 cases spelter, T[illegible] Kamjee and Manjee Gocul.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 30 cases champagne, Rogers and Co; 48 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Arabia s, 20 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Asia s, 60 cases brandy, Sorabjee Jeewanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Peirisse s, 2 cases shawls, Caladdara Moossadeelal; 13 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha; 130 bales cotton, Sorabjee Darashaw and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 15 bales cotton and 14 bales west cotton, Motillal Rashi.

Marian Moore, 300 bales cotton, A. Trading and Co; 150 bales cotton, Heerjee Nuthoo; 1,050 cwts. linseed, Knoop and Co.

Mooltan s, 23 bales wool, L. J. Botleebhoy.

Lombardy s, 75 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Sappho, 562½ cwts. myrabolinas, Dossa Khjee.

Mooltan s, 411 cwts. galls, Merally Nuthoo; 75 cwts myrabollams, and 803 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 20 bundles E. teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy, 206 packages coffee, H. Abdoola H Taiub.

Lombardy s, 128½ cwts horns, Hassum Noor Mamed.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Memfi s, 14 pots rosa oil, Essack Salloon.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 49 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co; 240 packages coffee, B. I. S. N. Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s, 14 packages coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Memfi s, 7 pots rosa oil, Mumoodbhoy Mahomedbhoy Misree.

Mooltan s, 5 bundles silk, Hajee Zanal Abedeen.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s, 20 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.; 22 chests opium, Tarachund Luchminaron; 48 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s, 22½ chests opium, Ginbermal Talookchund.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 6th October, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north, thermometer 85.

CARWAR, 6th October, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west north-west, thermometer 83, barometer 29 99.

MANGALORE, 6th October, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east south-west, thermometer maximum 83, minimum 73, wet bulb 77 barometer 29 77.

TELLICHERRY, 6th October, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south, north, thermometer 8[illegible], barometer 29 85.

VENGORLA, 6th October, 5-8 P.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly, 2 [illegible], thermometer 85.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following paragraph 19 of Clause 23 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st March 1874, is published for general information.—Warrant of 23rd October 1873. Clause 23. 19. In article 1, the words "in that rank" shall be omitted, and the words "in the [illegible] Department of our army" shall be substituted in lieu thereof.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

In modification of the existing [illegible], His Excellency the Governor General in Council [illegible] to notify that No [illegible] and Certificates will not in [illegible] be required from officers in civil or military employ applying for furlough or leave out of India on private affairs.

2. When an officer in charge of cash or stores applies for furlough on private affairs, he will be required to furnish a certificate from the Examiner of Accounts concerned, that there are no known irregularities in his accounts pending adjustment, or heavy demands for payment remaining unsettled. He will also at the time of relief obtain from his successor, in addition to the usual receipts for cash and stores, a certificate that, as far as can be ascertained after careful examination, nothing irregular, nor any known demands against him, remain unadjusted in his office. This certificate will be sent on date of relief direct to the Controller of Military Accounts.

[illegible] provisions of existing orders as regards officers on leave on medical certificate, or intending to [illegible] the service, remain in force.

ARRIVALS—OCTOBER 5.

Spencer, Lieutenant, A D C, on duty from Poona.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 6.

Hall, Major, Deputy Adjutant General, on leave, to Poona. Bacon, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona. Fuller, Colonel, Royal Engineers, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 3.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt J Hennuyy, Wing Subn, Bhopal Battalion, is granted twenty-seven days' privilege leave from the date in October, on which he may avail himself of the same.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Capt J C Berkley, Offg Political Agent, [illegible], is granted thirty days' [illegible] leave to enable him to proceed to [illegible] to appear before a Medical Board, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Charles Wyatt James Fort, Asst Surveyor, 4th Grade, granted leave of absence for one month [illegible] Oct.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Privilege leave for three months, from the [illegible]th Sept to the [illegible] Dec 1874, is granted to Capt R W Riddell, [illegible] Supt in charge of No [illegible] Topographical Survey Party.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

Lieut Clayton, R E, passed the Lower Standard [illegible] in Hindustani on the 8th of Sept 1874.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr C J Shaw, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted twenty four months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from 11th May 1874.

Mr S de V H Alexander, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Holkar Railway, is transferred to the Northern State Railway.

Mr [illegible] La Touche, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Sindia State Railway, has been allowed by the Secy of State one month's leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him dated the 30th [illegible] 1874.

Mr H G [illegible], Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern [illegible]

[illegible] under date [illegible] 1873.

Mr [illegible], Supt Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr J Connor, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Northern State Railway, is transferred to the [illegible] Northern State Railway.

[illegible] L Monk, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Capt H W Clarke, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Sukkur Division to the Office of the Supt Engr, Lower Sind District, as a temporary arrangement.

The following transfer has been made by Supdg Engr, Lower Sind District :—

Lieut H S Haynes, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the Office of Supdg Engr to the Kotree Division, on special survey duty.

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J [illegible] Ledger, Ex Engr, 4th grade, on his return from privilege leave is posted as First Asst to the Engineer-in-Chief, Holkar State Railway.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr [illegible] Dopping, B C S, is appointed to officiate as an Asst Commr of the 4th grade in British Burma.

The services of Surgn Maj J McNeale Donnelly, M D, Supt of the Rangoon Central Jail, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Capt M Protheroe, Depy Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, reported his arrival at Bombay on the [illegible] instant, on return from the furlough given him on the 2nd Nov 1872 and is granted the usual [illegible] to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] E A Fraser received charge of the [illegible] 2nd Asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf on the forenoon of the 2nd Sept 1874.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Furlough [illegible] for four months in extension of the furlough dated [illegible] is allowed to Mr G W Macleod, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr [illegible] W Foster [illegible] appointed to officiate as Depy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col [illegible] B Cox, [illegible] Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, and Offg Depy Asst Comy Gen, is granted leave of absence for one month [illegible] to enable him to avail himself of it to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force :—

3rd Sikh Infantry—[illegible] Smith, of the 70th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Offg 1st Wing Subn, on probation, during the period Capt W B Aislabie may officiate as Wing Officer, or until further orders.

2nd Punjab Infantry—Lieut F Mardall, of the 1st Batn, 21st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Offg 1st Wing Subn, on probation, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut C P Powell, or until further orders.

The services of Surgn [illegible], of the Medical Dept, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may have assumed charge of his duties as Offg Resident Surgn, Medical College Hospital.

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Capt Benjamin Williams, 27th Sept 1874.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Quartermaster General's Department—Capt W S A Lockhart, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl [illegible] to act as Asst Qr Mr Genl, from the 21st July [illegible] absence on special duty of Lieut Col [illegible] M MacGregor, or until further orders.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments in the Military Account Department; Presidency of Bombay.

Surgn Maj [illegible] Turnbull, M D, of the Bombay Medical Dept, Supt of Vaccination, Central Circle, to officiate as Examiner of Medical Accounts during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surgn Maj [illegible] Smith, or until further orders, with effect from the 25th Aug 1874.

Capt M Toole, Unattached, to officiate as Pension Pay Master Poona Circle, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt O Bourdillon [illegible], or until further orders.

H E [illegible] of India has been pleased to appoint Lieut G C Money, [illegible] R A, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 1st Sept 1874.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Hyderabad Contingent :—

2nd Cavalry, Lieut C E Gubbins, B S C, 2nd Wing Subn, Offg 1st Wing Subn, 11th N I, to be 2nd Wing Subn, vice Lieut A C Talbot, appointed to another situation.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 30th September 1874.

The under-mentioned Officers and others have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language :—

Capt A T Wilkinson, H M's 44th Foot.

Surgn J Collis, M D, Indian Medical Dept.

[illegible] Indian Medical Dept.

[illegible] Ausboro, H M's 44th Foot.

Private [illegible] H M's 44th Foot.

Private Charl[illegible] H M's [illegible] Foot.

Surgn S B Hunt, [illegible] 1st and E A V Company, Palaveram.

Surgeon P N Mooker[illegible] from attached 4th N I to 7th N I to stand fast with the [illegible] until relieved.

Col C Smith, 2nd in Comd 30th N I, to offg Comdt 4th N I.

Lieut-Col T S Hawks, Wing Officer, 37th N I, to offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, 30th N I.

Maj H M Nepean, from general duty, Madras, to offg Wing Officer, 37th N I.

Lieut-Col J H Warden from General duty, Madras, to Offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, 19th N I on departure of Lt-Col [illegible].

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, that the following Lieutenants of Royal Artillery, commissioned on 12th Aug 1874, have been temporarily posted as follows :—

A C Baliward, to No 2 Baty 5th Bgde.

F E A Hunter, to No 5 Baty 5th Bgde.

Lord G P Montagu, to No 6 Baty 5th Bgde.

H O B Owen, to No 7 Baty 6th Bgde.

W A Plant, to No 7 Baty 6th Bgde.

Surgn A L Hackett, of the 3rd L I, will proceed to Palaveram and relieve Surgn McDermott of the medical charge of the N I Depot and European Artillery Veteran Company, until the arrival of Surgn Hunt, or until further orders.

Surgn J G Lawrence from Attached 15th Regt N I, to Depy [illegible] Dept, Presidency.

[illegible] G O C C, 23rd instant, as appoints Lieut-Col [illegible], Offg Wing Officer, 40th N I is cancelled.

The following orders are confirmed :—

11th Aug 1874—By the Officer Comdg British Burmah Division, appointing Capt G W Hamilton, Aide-de-Camp, to officiate as Depy Judge Advocate, No 4 Circle, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Col E M Power.

Leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—H E H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Maj J R Parker, 5th Bgde R A, from 24th Aug 1874 to 23rd Feby 1875 on the recommendation of a medical board.

Divisional Staff—Depy Surgn-Genl C Barclay, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from 16th Sept 1874 or date of departure until the 18th March 1875, Calcutta and Northern India, sick, certificate.

Genl List—Capt J Higham, [illegible] 20th N I, from 21st Sept 1874, or date of departure, for [illegible] days [illegible] Europe, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining leave [illegible]

Vety Depy—[illegible] R E H U [illegible] leave, for 3 days, from [illegible] about the 7th [illegible]

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BARCHELL.—October 6th, at 29, Marine Lines, the wife of Conductor J. Barchell, of twin-boys, prematurely.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

[illegible].—October 3rd, at Madras, the wife of Mr. John [illegible], of a son.

DEATH.

THORNTON.—October 1st, at Arrah, Richard, the infant son of Surgeon Major and Mrs. Thornton, aged eleven days.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1874.

[illegible] if we were asked to state what was the [illegible] question of the day, the proper decision of which required the exercise of the highest administrative talent, and which was fraught with the big issues of life and death to many millions of Her Majesty's subjects in this Presidency, we should be inclined to give the preference to the question of the fairness or otherwise of the revised settlements of our Land Revenue, which are going on in our presence in various parts of this country. The strongest point in favour of the administrative system which we have struggled so hard to introduce in this country, and that which made it compare so favourably with the old native governments, was the tradition of our moderate assessments which brought home the fact of the beneficent foreign rule of a power enthroned across the seas to the level of the meanest plough-boy in the country. During the last seven or eight years this tradition has been rudely disturbed; and, as one ill-fated province after another is pressed out of the patented settlement machinery, the unfortunate ryot realizes for the first time the fact that the iron age has commenced, that the iron glove of unrelenting masters has taken fast hold of him and all his worldly belongings, and will not let him thrive any more. We have in these columns raised our voice of warning on more occasions than one against the exacting character of the new settlements, as threatening to undo the good work of many generations by sapping the foundations of that confidence in the equity and beneficence of our rule which constitutes the principal bulwark of its support. Sir Philip Wodehouse and his Council (in whose good-will we fear we occupy a very insignificant place) may, however, take our word for it, that all their blunders in minor matters will be condoned if they will muster courage to think for themselves, and shake off the official trammels of departments which by their very constitution are [illegible] [illegible] advisers [illegible]. Indeed, it seems to us to be a most Providential arrangement which allows Sir Philip Wodehouse this saving chance of leaving his mark on the administration and prevent it from being remembered hereafter as one huge blunder and anomaly from one end of the chapter to the other.

What then is the situation of this question of the revised settlements? What is the gravamen of our charge against them and against the department which takes pride in them? For the present we shall confine ourselves for the sake of greater distinctness to the districts of Poona and Sholapore, throughout the greater portion of which districts the revised settlement have been introduced during the last seven or eight years, or are in the course of being introduced in the coming year. With regard to these districts, we feel warranted by the actual experience of the past few years in denouncing the new rates as exacting and oppressive beyond endurance, and in asserting that persistence in them cannot fail to accelerate the impoverishment of the country. We further condemn the system of classification and assessment which has been turned into a special science as one huge but terrible mistake, which is the worst for being [illegible]. We maintain, moreover, that the Survey Department has advisedly, in its actual working, ignored the beneficent provisions of the law which prohibits any increase of rates in consequence of improvements effected by the holder of the land by his own labour and expense; thus abolishing at one stroke the tangled question of tenant right which has taxed so greatly the best energies of the leading thinkers in and out of Parliament. Lastly, we shall show that even on their own principles the actual sales sanctioned have been arbitrary, unequal, and exorbitant [illegible] allowance for oversight or [illegible]. We shall be content in this matter to abide by the judgment of the Revenue officers of the districts in which these settlements have been introduced. If the charges we have levelled against the work of the Survey Department receive the confirmation of those who are practically responsible for the well-being of the country, we trust Sir Philip Wodehouse and his Council will rise to the greatness of the occasion, and stop the [illegible] [illegible] listening [illegible] dumb millions who cannot make themselves heard amidst the gaieties of Gunesh Khind, but whose voice of woe will no doubt be heard across the waters by the great English nation.

To recur to the question started before—what is the present situation of the districts where the revised settlements have been introduced? How far have the glorious anticipations of continued prosperity been fulfilled on which the increased rates were sought to be mainly justified? If the reports of Revenue officers be any correct index on these points, the situation no doubt is gloomy enough. To quote from the Resolution of Government on the Annual Administration Report of Sholapore for the year ending 30th June 1873 :—The Government have read with much concern the opinion expressed by Mr. Keyser, Second Assistant Collector of Sholapore, in his report, as to the undue pressure of the revised rates recently imposed, in consequence of which it is alleged that "a large quantity of land has been sold in default of revenue, much of which has found no purchasers. This is a state of things that ought at once to have attracted the attention of the Collector, and Mr. Bosanquet is to explain why he has remained silent." This report related to the year which closed with June 1873. Those who can see beneath the surface of things will be quite prepared by this premonition to expect worse symptoms for the year that has just closed. The situation must have been past all help before a man of Mr. Keyser's position would feel himself called upon to raise his voice againt the favourite policy of the day; and the evident signs of trepidation and alarm which the Resolution just quoted betrays have a lesson which cannot be allowed to pass unheeded.

Mr. Bosanquet, the Collector, who, in the impotent anger of Government was called upon to explain his silence, furnished the necessary explanation, and the revelations it contains of the state of the country are sufficient to take away the breath from the most hardened official. The ring of [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] in Mr. Keyser's Report is entirely wanting here, and in its place we have apologies and recriminations. Mr. Bosanquet explained that he had already at the time of the first introduction of the revised rates expressed his own opinion that the rates were heavy and were felt to be so oppressive by the ryots. He submitted further that he adopted very stringent measures for levying the revised rates, lest the Government might be led to regard him to be weak in administrative skill. Nothing can be more undignified than the spirit of this apology. Further on in this same report Mr. Bosanquet admitted that Government did not attend to his representations as regards the exorbitance of the rates when they were introduced. It was now discovered that the better soils had been leniently treated, but the inferior kind of lands had been over-assessed, the present assessment being in many cases five times the former rates; and, whereas the *mal* or unarable *kharab* land had been allowed free of assessment in the former survey, in the revised settlement *kharab* land had been assessed equally with the arable portion. Into the causes of the situation we are at present describing we shall not enter just now. We purpose to confine curselves in this issue to the simple description of the existing state of things.

From Sholapore we turn to Poona. The Government Resolution on the Administration Report of this District for the year ending with the 30th June 1873 remarks that the condition of the Poona Collectorate as shown by the reports of the Revenue Officers cannot be considered satisfactory. The amount of outstanding revenue is very considerable, and Mr. Bell refers to its having been found necessary in order to realize the revenue to sell up many occupancies It would have been under the circumstances [illegible] [illegible] relief which the bad season of 1871-72 rendered necessary to give, had taken the form of an absolute remission of the revenue demands instead of a mere postponement of collections. Although the year under report, 1872-73, was favourable, the total amount of revenue outstanding on the 31st of July amounts to Rs. 1,32,476, and of this sum no less than Rs. 80,384 was due from Bhimthadi and Rs 31,984 from Indapore, the two talukas in which the revised rates have recently been introduced. These are alarming confessions, but their significance has yet to be properly understood. Mr. Spence, one of the Assistant Collectors of the Poona District, [illegible] [illegible] Bhimthadi and Indapore talukas, states "that the value of the occupancies is very small, and the general appearance of the villages and of the people is not thriving."

We have thus brought together the coherent testimony of Messrs Keyser, Bosanquet, Oliphant, Bell, and Spence, all of them most prominent and experienced officers in the service, and the general effect of their testimony is of a sort which demands instant attention. This testimony relates to the year 1872-73. The history of the revenue collections in 1873-74 has yet to be told, and we shall in a future issue make an effort to narrate this history, and supplement the effect of the official evidence summarized above. The year that has just closed was in every respect a favourable year, but the rains which God pours in abundance on the land bring no happiness to the cottage of the humble ryot. The fall of prices which commenced in 1870 has been wholly unprecedented during the course of the last year, and has continued till now at an alarming rate of progress to the utter discomfiture of the cultivating classes. This fall of prices has been most unfortunately so timed with the increased assessments that it has aggravated, beyond description the misery of the poor ryots. We shall stop here for the present, hoping to take up before long the thread of our argument against the work done by the Survey and Settlement Department. It is plain from the extracts quoted above that their augories of continued prosperity have been singularly falsified, and that persistence in their present course cannot but result in reducing our fairest provinces to the condition of the Poona and Sholapore districts, one dead mass of unredeemed pauperism, and anxious struggle from hand to mouth for bare existence.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF SIR CHARLES STAVELEY, K.C.B.

THE new Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army is expected by the incoming mail due to-day, [illegible] all honours due to his rank will be paid to him on his landing at the Apollo Bunder. All officers off duty have been requested to attend at the Apollo Bunder to receive His Excellency as soon after the mail steamer is signalled as possible—and a guard of honour [illegible] [illegible] European [illegible] company of 100 rank and file, with [illegible] Regimental colour, will be marched [illegible] [illegible] as soon as the mail is signalled [illegible] will be fired from the Saluting Battery on His Excellency's landing. [illegible] troops [illegible] being ordered to be held in readiness to parade in "full dress" should His Excellency require them.

THE OPENING OF THE NIZAM'S RAILWAY.

THE Special Train for visitors to Hyderabad will leave Bombay (Boree Bunder Station) to-day [illegible] 10 P.M. [illegible] (12-30 Bombay time), and Byculla at 1-10 P.M. Madras time 12-1[illegible] Bombay time) The train will consist of [illegible] carriages, [illegible] more will be added if necessary. It is timed to arrive at Hyderabad to-morrow, Thursday, at 4 P.M.

[illegible] will be ready this evening for those who like to take it at the Hotel close to the station at Poona, and one hour will be allowed for the purpose. The usual charge will be made to those who take dinner there.

Early breakfast will be ready at Shahabad on Thursday morning at seven o'clock, and tiffin at [illegible] State line about one o'clock, at [illegible] the Nizam's Government.

[illegible] Train will run from Hyderabad to-morrow to meet the Bombay train at the Husein Sagar junction on the State line, and the two trains, coupled together, will go into Hyderabad. [illegible] will be escorted on a similar fashion to [illegible] when the Viceroy visited Berbay

The guests [illegible] leased to learn that Messrs. [illegible] Koran and Co, sent by the Bombay special [illegible] a large supply of [illegible] other [illegible] Sir [illegible]

RAJPOOTANA RACE MEETING, 1874.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

3RD DAY. SATURDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

THE attendance was better to-day than on any day of the meeting, and as both the Waler and Arab Handicaps had brought out good fields, it was expected there would be a couple of most exciting events. In neither of them, however, were the efforts of the Stewards crowned with much success; in the Walers, Peacock's impost was *far* too lenient, considering the way he won the Jodhpore Cup, so that he was just able to repeat his former tactics of going from end to end and winning by a length and a half, completely cutting down his field. In this race, however, they were much closer up than in the *next* one, where about ¼ mile almost intervened between the winner and the last horse. The race was in fact completely at the mercy of Miss Marian, who, despite her easy win of the Galloway Race, was let into this at 9-4, while the Arabs, Knight Templar, Bijou and Arab Chief, were carrying 10-4 and 10-1 respectively! This was much to be regretted, for with fair handicapping this would have given a rattling good close race. As it was, in both the races it was a fine sight to see the horses rushing past the stand the first time, all of them of good stamp. On the previous evening two big lotteries had filled on the Handicaps and a very good one on the valuations, for which only three started.

FIRST RACE.—The Gymkhana Stakes—Handicap for all Ponies, Rs. 80. Half-mile.

		st. lbs.		
Major Crosbie's	g c b Gamecock	11 7	Native	1
Mr Rainsford's	g c b Williemaloo	8 8	Native	2
Capt Ebden's	b c b Bhootanee	7 8	Ahmed	3

Williemaloo and Bhootanee ran well up to Gamecock for the first quarter mile, when the latter gave way as did the other 100 yards from home, Gamecock winning by three lengths in 1m. 2s.

SECOND RACE.—The Waler Handicap—Rs. 300. One and a half-mile.

		st. lbs.		
Major Crosbie's	c w g Peacock	9 5	Native	1
Mr Germany's	b w g Providence	8 10	Kudan Hassan	2
Mr Digman's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Major Crosbie's	b w g Lord Lyon	[illegible]	Mr Elliott	4
Capt R. B's	[illegible] w m Jessie	[illegible] 7	Capt Bond	[illegible]

After one attempt the lot were despatched to a good start and came past the stand at a cracking pace, Peacock leading, with Midnight on his quarter pulling double, Lord Lyon and Providence next, Jessie bringing up the rear In this order they ran the first mile in 1m. 51s., when Providence crossed Midnight, knocking him completely out of his stride and causing him to lose his place, which he was never quite able to recover. Peacock was never caught, and won without much difficulty by a length, half a length between 2nd and 3rd and the same between 3rd and 4th. Had Providence had a jockey instead of a monkey on his back it was the general impression he would either have won or "stretched the leader's neck" a bit; as it was he never made an effort either to ride or call upon his horse and, when asked his reason by the excited owner for not trying, calmly said he understood that he was only to go for second place! We imagine he was "spoke to" afterwards. Midnight who was fat and utterly unfit ran a right good horse and well up to his Bengal reputation. The weight was too much for Lord Lyon, and the race being strongly run throughout put Jessie out of it. Peacock has proved a lucky purchase for his owner, who, we believe, got him only three months ago for a small sum; he is by no means as yet in his form, so when he gets into trim later in the season he is likely to prove an awkward customer among the maiden Walers. Time—2m. 53s.

THIRD RACE.—The Arab and Country-bred Handicap.—Rs. [illegible] [illegible] mile.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Rainsford's	g w m Miss Marian	9 4	Native	1
Mr Bletsoe's	ch c b m Lady Hamilton	9 3	Capt Bond	2
Capt Charles'	b a h Arab Chief	10 1	Owner	3
Major Crosbie's	g a h Knight Templar	10 4	Mr Jackman	0
Capt Charles'	g a h Babur Ali	9 6	Native	0
Mr Chega Lall's	c a h The Cob	9 7	Native	0
Major Crosbie's	b a h Bijou	10 4	Mr Elliott	0

Before describing the race it would be as well to explain that Miss Marian, although a Waler, was admitted into this race as she had not size to run with the [illegible] [illegible] previously described) "chucked in." At the lotteries Lady Hamilton from her size and light weight was the favourite, Major Crosbie's stable being however also much fancied despite their weights. There was good bidding, too, for Captain Charles' pair, while her owner was allowed to buy in Miss Marian comparatively for a song. Owing to the fractiousness of Lady Hamilton and Miss Marian at the post there were at least a dozen false starts, causing a delay of good twenty minutes. At last, when the patience of both starter and the public had been almost exhausted, the lot were got well off, and it was a pretty sight to see them passing the Stand in a compact body, Arab Chief leading, nearly [illegible] Templar next, with Babur Ali and Bijou close up, Lady H and the little Waler mare bringing up the rear. After going half a mile, the Thief was indulged with a pull, Templar going on with the lead, Lady H. drawing up. At the half mile from home Knight Templar fell back beaten, and the Marian and her ladyship were [illegible] in close company with the lead, both being hard at work all down the straight, Arab Chief being a length behind them with his rider not moving on him. [illegible] it was his race, and [illegible] were loud cries of "The Thief wins!" Presently however he was seen to give way on his leg and falter, which unfortunately extinguished his chance, and although he struggled gamely on he could not quite reach the leaders, who contested an exciting race most closely, Miss Marian winning by a neck in the good time of 2m. 58s. Arab Chief a length behind 3rd, and Babur Ali 4th.

FOURTH RACE.—The Valuation Stakes—Rs. 150. Three quarters of a mile.

		Rs.	st. lbs.		
Mr Germany's	b w g Providence	800	9 11	Major Stack	1
Mr Bletsoe's	g w m Countess	800	9 11	Mr Elliott	2
Capt Smith's	b w g Jesuit	400	7 11	Ahmed	3

Some little delay occurred at the start owing to the unruly behaviour of Providence, who refused to join his horses, and when the flag did fall he turned and reared, allowing the other two to get a long lead, especially Countess, who must have gained more than 80 yards, Mr. Elliott sending her along and making the best use of the advantage thus gained, upon which it was thought it must be her race, as even when Providence did start he did appear to be going kindly; however his rider was not to be denied, and by dint of most determined riding got him to lay himself out, caught the mare about 100 yards from home, and finally won a good race by a length and a half. Time—1m. 29s.

After the race Providence was put up to auction, and after a sharp competition was bought in by his owner for Rs. 1,300, thus bringing in Rs. 500 to the Race Fund.

We ought to have mentioned that on Thursday evening (the second day of the races) the Race Ball given by the Garrison of Nusseerabad took place in the Mess of the 108th Regiment and went off capitally, all the arrangements being perfect. Dancing was kept up with great spirit till past 3 o'clock.

On Monday the whole station migrated to Ajmere for the [illegible] day's steeple-chasing, which is held there [illegible] [illegible] of which a description will be sent. If we [illegible] [illegible] feasting and hospitalities of the truly hospitable residents who [illegible] [illegible] to put up every body.

FOURTH DAY.—TUESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER, AT AJMERE.

Monday, the 21st, saw the road from cantonments to the ancient city of Ajmere, some 13 miles distant, alive with the stream of residents of Nusseerabad and others wending their way to witness the Ajmere Vale Chases, and right well and hospitably did the Ajmereites do the honours of the place by putting up and entertaining [illegible] visitors; numerous as the latter were, nevertheless everyone was put up or "got a shake down" somehow [illegible] there were [illegible] of one young officer being found by the police asking his ball toilette under cover of a tree on Tuesday [illegible] and requested to "move on," but we do not for a moment give credit to them. But to return to "le sport." On Monday afternoon all who wished to see it were shown over the Steeple-Chase Course by Captain Loch, under whose instructions it had been laid out, with great care and trouble: in fact it [illegible] at once [illegible] that it had been planned by a sportsman and a rider, one who had "ridden between the flags" himself *more than once* as the pages of the O. S. M. will amply testify. The Course lay on the west side of the lake over ground, which although rather rough was admirably adapted for it, as many of the fences were almost natural, and those that were made-up ones had not an *artificial* look about them, the soil being light and sandy was favourable both to horses' legs and "soft falling." The Course in fact was worthy of better fields than contested the various races, for out of three events, one only, the Rajpootana Railway Steeple Chase, brought three horses to the post. However, we hope, that with an improving Rajpootana meeting this may not be the case next year. Evidently the cross country racing had attractions for the natives of all classes, to judge from the crowds that poured out of the city and were assembled at the different fences: in fact we think there is more of the liking for racing in the native mind than they get credit for [illegible] [illegible] we heard (for we were [illegible] strangers [illegible]) believe that with a little encouragement [illegible] Bankers of the place [illegible] come forward [illegible] good subscriptions [illegible] R. M. [illegible] cool and cloudy, a [illegible] [illegible] early part of [illegible] At 1-30 [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Stakes—Rs. [illegible] Steeple Chase for all horses. Winner to be sold for Rs. 400. Walers 11-7, Country-breds 10st., Arabs 9-7. Entrance Rs. 15. Distance 1½ miles.

Capt. Loch's	b a h Coronet	Owner	1
Mr. Chega Lall's	wh c b m Lutchmee	Ahmed	Fell

The mare fell at the post and rail, rolling over her rider, leaving Coronet to come in at his leisure.

SECOND RACE.—The Rajpootana Railway Steeple-Chase Purse, value. For all horses C. T. C. W. for age and class raised 2¼ stone. Previous winners 7 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 30. Distance 2 miles.

		st. lbs.		
Capt Willoughby's	ch a h Cock Robin	9 5	Mr Elliot	1
Mr Germany's	b w geld Poor Cripple	11 11	Owner	2
Mr Rainsford's	g w m Miss Marian	11 11	Mr Welcome	3

In a Rs. 1,300 lottery the horses sold as follows :—Cock Robin, Rs. 200, Miss Marian Rs. 195, Poor Cripple Rs. 130. On the flag being lowered the mare at once went to the front, followed by Cripple, the Arab bringing up the rear. In this order they passed the stand and negotiated the stone wall, Cripple refusing the first offer, but afterwards getting over well. The timber (which was fair height and *very stiff*) was taken nicely by the trio in Indian file, and on they went to the double, where we believe an accident happened to the mare's bridle, for she could not go on and took no further part in the race. Cripple and Robin then kept pretty close company, the latter taking a fly of about 18 ft. over the water jump, the waler also jumping it well, after which he went to the front and led over all the subsequent fences into the winning field; at the last one, however, Mr. Elliot sat down on his horse roused him, and immediately after landing closed with Poor Cripple, a splendid race home ensued, won by sheer riding, on the post, by a length. Loud cheering greeted the game little Cock Robin (who jumped in grand style) and his rider on their return to scale.

THIRD RACE.—The Give and Take Steeple Chase—Rs. 200 added. For all horses, 14 hands to carry 10st., 4lbs. allowed or added for every ½ inch under or over. Entrance Rs. 20. Distance 1½ mile.

Capt. Loch's	g w m The Lady Mare	Owner	1
Mr. Germany's	b w geld Providence	Owner	Fell

Both got well round to the double, where, oddly enough, both fell; [illegible] in a capricious mood and not jumping in her usual fine form. Both nags got away from their riders, but the mare being caught first enabled Captain Loch to traverse the remainder of the course and win as he pleased; Providence we heard was not secured till late at night.

Thus ended the afternoon's chasing, and although we had only one race which showed any sport, still we entered into the spirit of the surrounding scene as well as of the assembled public and enjoyed ourselves. It was, as one gallant ex-steeple-chase rider remarked "not quite up to Punchestown," still it must be remembered that steeple-chasing in India is pursued under difficulties, the chief ones being that *not only* has the good "jump horse" to be found, but also the *good man* to pilot him! the latter especially difficult to find in these climes. In the evening there was a splendid ball given in a fine house on a hill overlooking the lake, and though the night was intensely warm and close we all *did* enjoy ourselves, for there was a good floor, good music (the Band of the 23rd N. I. I. which had come out from Nusseerabad), and quantities of ice and "Perrier Jouet;" also no after regrets; in fact we are sure every one was able to say next morning, like the immortal Mr. Jorrocks, "no more 'eadache than the crop of my vip!" As a proof that we are lively after it, have we not indited the above? If *it* be at all too lively let the excuse be that the "Perrier Jouet" still danceth in our veins and the "Mandolinata" is still humming! We hear that the Stewards have just arranged, with the consent of owners, to put off the 6th or extra-day at Nusseerabad from Thursday to Friday in consequence of heavy rain which has fallen there and made the Steeple-chase Course knee-deep in mud in most parts. We leave our kind hosts with many regrets this evening and go back to our equally good hosts at Nusseerabad, before flitting again onwards to the N. W. Meeting. So for the present Ajmere [illegible] [illegible] residents of Ajmere—[illegible]

INDIAN NEWS LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

MALABAR, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

DURBAR IN COCHIN.

MAJOR BLOOMFIELD, the Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, arrived at Cochin on the 24th instant without any previous notice, and speculation soon became rife as to the cause of his sudden return to the place. Some believed that he had been especially asked by Lord Hobart to inform the Rajah of Cochin that His Lordship has again changed his mind,—fickle-minded and spoilt child that he is,—and will visit [illegible] [illegible] that the reconstitution of the appeal Court in the [illegible] requires the Resident's presence; but when the cards from the Dewan on behalf of the Rajah, inviting people to a Durbar were out, it soon became known that Major Bloomfield had come to deliver a letter to His Highness from the Government of India, conveying the thanks of Her Majesty the Queen for his liberal contribution towards the Bengal Famine Fund. Of course, the Rajah does not receive such letters except in Durbar, a solemn farce that is becoming rather too common. The Durbar was held at 4 p.m. accordingly in the Palace at Ernacollum, over the water. Major Bloomfield arrived at the Ernacollum landing place a little before 4 p.m., accompanied by the Assistant Resident, Captain Hay. On landing, a salute of 17 guns was fired. At the palace stairs, the Resident was received by the Elliah Rajah, who is the heir-apparent to the *gadi*, and on ascending the stairs he was met by the Rajah himself, who gave him a cordial shake of the hand, and conducted him to the Durbar room. Here the guests were assembled, all of whom rose as the Rajah and the Resident and his Assistant entered the room. After a desultory conversation of a few minutes, Major Bloomfield handed over the letter in question to the Rajah. His Highness opened it;—the opening of State letters, so to call them, in public Durbar, has of late been so frequent that the Rajah has acquired a knack of doing it,—and handed it over to the Dewan with the usual royal grace. The Minister then read it aloud; at the conclusion of the reading, a royal salute was fired; after which, the stereotyped compliments were exchanged; bouquets and garlands of flowers distributed; and rose-water sprinkled. Major Bloomfield and the rest left the palace at once; the return of the Resident to the Residency Bungalow being announced by the same salute—17 guns. On Saturday evening the gallant Major and Captain Hay returned to Trevandrum.

DURBAR IN TREVANDRUM.

At Trevandrum, a similar letter from the Government of India was delivered to the Rajah of Travancore. There, as in Cochin, a Durbar was held to receive the letter. The Travancore Rajah gave 3,000 rupees to the famine fund; while the contribution of the Rajah of Cochin was 10,000 rupees. The miniature state of Cochin had, besides the Rajah's money, given about 10,000 rupees by subscription. I say, look at this picture and at that.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A SHIP FROM DESTRUCTION.

The bark Passover has just narrowly escaped becoming a total wreck on the Cochin bar. She was lying at the anchorage in the outer roads, [illegible] [illegible], awaiting a breeze, to be piloted into the harbour, [illegible] the splendid basin of water which Cochin can boast of, but which unfortunately has a shallow entrance. At about [illegible], a fine westerly breeze setting in the ship was got under weigh and made for the bar [illegible] in charge of a licensed pilot. The wind was such as to carry a vessel at the rate of five knots per hour, but as the Passover crossed the bar, it fell to a dead calm. The tide was flood at the time, which might have swept the vessel inside the harbour; but a current prevailed on the bar from [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] may call it the same flood flowing diagonally, that is across, the bar—and set the ship towards the southern shore. Now, the bar is a narrow passage with about 14 feet of water over it at the highest tide, and it was therefore necessary when the vessel was being driven on to the south sands to let go the bower anchor. This was done promptly, or the Passover would have had to-day to be erased from the list of ships in the British mercantile marine. But as the anchor was let go, she swung round to it and her stern took the ground. She now commenced to strike heavily; a ship's kedge was laid to the north of her position to warp her out and signals were immediately run up for assistance from the shore. The Master Attendant proceeded on board with a kedge and hawsers, which were laid out and the vessel hauled on them. For four hours, the Passover remained striking on the bar, and considerable injury has been sustained by her. At about 3 p. m. the endeavours to extricate her from her perilous position succeeded, and she was warped out to three fathoms of water. There was no wind to drive her—the dead calm still prevailing—and she was therefore, anchored; but the ebb tide, which had commenced, having raised a heavy sea from the west, the ship continued striking even where she now lay. During the second [illegible] [illegible] sprung up, which brought the vessel [illegible] our safely. Lying as she does in smooth [illegible] the [illegible] is making 3½ inches of water [illegible] She has thus been made completely [illegible] by [illegible] will have to be repaired at Cochin [illegible] having the port. A few hours more on the bar [illegible] vessel would have gone to pieces, or had [illegible] [illegible] pilot [illegible] presence of mind to anchor at the [illegible], just as the wind failed, she would [illegible] driven to the south [illegible] sands and the [illegible] been the [illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible] of E [illegible] have gone off; [illegible] become wrinkled [illegible] vessel is [illegible] seems have been [illegible], the keel [illegible] the scarf; and [illegible] damages have [illegible]. The surveyors have recommended [illegible] hove down on both [illegible] port [illegible] for further examination [illegible] repairs.

The Passover [illegible] ownership of [illegible] to South Shields. Her owner is Mr. W[illegible] and she is classed A 1 for 10 years by Lloyd's [illegible] ascribe her escape from total loss mainly [illegible] new vessel built on [illegible] in 1869. She loaded about 100 tons plumbago, and came to [illegible] up for London.

MATHERAN.

WE were very glad to see in your paper [illegible] instant that "the monsoon may fairly [illegible] over." Since I last wrote to you we have [illegible] too many days of rain and cloud. The [illegible] lately have been too many to suit the [illegible] who is not a lover of "washing done [illegible]

The general state of the hill is highly [illegible] at present to those who want news [illegible] general. It has been whispered that [illegible] sahibs are settled in different bungalows [illegible] it is true, because the butcher who has been [illegible] up to the 1st instant suddenly become [illegible] and cares nothing for our well-being; [illegible] whole soul seemed to be absorbed in [illegible] took in our affairs.

There are a few people at the hotels, and [illegible] Superintendent arrived on the 24th ultimo. [illegible] not yet opened because the Bunniahs are [illegible] Why do they not come? Probably because [illegible] they are wanted.

The weather for the last week has been [illegible] Such cold nights that a couple of blankets are [illegible] Mornings delicious, and a most welcome [illegible] day. Up to yesterday we [illegible] rain between 3 and 4 P.M., but yesterday [illegible] day were quite fine. The hill paths are [illegible] every day for many they are all good [illegible] somewhat slippery in places, and as I [illegible] from Narel is in very good order.

All nature seems rejoicing. The views [illegible] been most beautiful after the storms, and [illegible] often called on the verandah to look at [illegible] there, by the rushing sound they made, [illegible] pretty and delicately scented shrub [illegible] think perhaps the heavy rains of this [illegible] cause it to come into flower later. It is [illegible] and the shrub grow so high two years [illegible] many places (round Garbut for one) [illegible] a grove.

Having our good Superintendent here [illegible] junglis want now is a few (or a good [illegible]) of Sahibs and Madams to come up and [illegible] Bazaar, library, croquet, morning and [illegible] &c. Is no one going to take compassion on [illegible] us? For what are they waiting? Ducks [illegible] —the thought gives us quite a shudder.

I hear on the best authority that we [illegible] a full season here.

POOR WHITES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An apt illustration of the old [illegible] "give a dog a bad name and hang him," [illegible] the production of two articles on the [illegible] the "Poor Whites in India" in influential [illegible] who have taken up the refrain from [illegible] of Calcutta, and echoed it in no flattering [illegible] the reputation of the Eurasian section of [illegible] in particular. However laudable the [illegible] in question may be, any one who [illegible] fully cannot but discover the great [illegible] in which they abound, the effect of which [illegible] to slander the people, whose condition [illegible] at ameliorating; and with your permission [illegible] ceed to offer a few remarks, in vindication [illegible] maligned Eurasian community.

[illegible] thought [illegible] Lord Canning, which [illegible] been verified to a degree beyond [illegible] expectation; but, before I endeavour to prove [illegible] tion to be baseless, I shall [illegible] to render the task more simple, by [illegible] [illegible] ed position which Lord Canning [illegible] and which has since acquired all [illegible] when he lays it down, that the [illegible] of Indianized English exhibit the [illegible] [illegible] race."

As physiological science it is an [illegible] that an improvement is made in the breed [illegible] and perhaps the good qualities of [illegible] by effecting a cross between the inferior [illegible] varieties, and this law would be [illegible] were the production an animal in [illegible] the vices of both parents were concentrated, [illegible] what Lord Canning asserts, and [illegible] writers have endorsed.

If, then, the view taken by Lord [illegible] taken one, and the physiological law [illegible] human race, the Eurasian should [illegible] marked degree the characteristic peculiarities [illegible] European and the Native, the logical [illegible] is, that the Eurasian, if not equal [illegible] certainly of a superior stamp to [illegible] combines the physique, energy, [illegible] of the one race with the [illegible] the other. If, then, the [illegible] one, it is barely conceivable how [illegible] the ultimatum of sinking his superior [illegible] life of a pariah dog, skulking on [illegible] the native and European [illegible] branded as a noxious animal.

But to proceed: the verification [illegible] upon the assumption that [illegible] thousands of Eurasians are [illegible] poverty, misery, and vice; [illegible] the usual concomitants of poverty [illegible] fully have expressed the [illegible] wounding the sensibilities of [illegible] writing; but can it be a matter [illegible] bombastic writer does not [illegible] give play to the softer feelings [illegible] the effect of his ill-founded [illegible] lost thread of my argument, [illegible] that may perhaps place the [illegible] by the *Pall Mall Gazette* in [illegible]

I find by calculations based [illegible] last Census report of the City of Bombay [illegible] portion of unemployed men [illegible] income, is, of the massed [illegible] ten; of the Eurasians, eight [illegible] the Europeans, three in [illegible] Eurasians, as a class, are not [illegible] native communities, though [illegible] they rival in wealth [illegible] figures I have quoted [illegible] Bombay, but, since that city [illegible] than Calcutta, I do not think [illegible] truth, when I extend them [illegible] at any rate, I am entitled [illegible] tude as the Archdeacon, [illegible] followed in his path.

I have been at the trouble of [illegible] last report of the Government of [illegible] of crime in that presidency and [illegible] search the Census report for similar [illegible] been unable to find any [illegible] that of the Eurasian community, [illegible] one prostitute [illegible] [illegible] aspersion cast [illegible] the women [illegible]. In the absence of statistics, of [illegible] impossible to estimate the [illegible] vails in a community, and [illegible] experience to supply the [illegible] I would mention that it is [illegible] whilst himself not a Eurasian [illegible] amongst them, and who has [illegible] opportunity of judging them, [illegible] perience is diametrically opposed [illegible] for the shameful profligacy [illegible] draws such forcible [illegible] whilst on the contrary, [illegible] modest and virtuous; but it [illegible] deacon usurps the privilege of [illegible] order of things, and makes [illegible] order to give effect to his [illegible] gentleman may be pardoned on the [illegible] did wrong, it was true, that good [illegible]

The foregoing remarks [illegible] importance to be attached to [illegible] but I take the liberty to call [illegible] his authority, for is it not a [illegible] shame, that the clergymen on [illegible] ment are so engrossed in the [illegible] time left to become acquainted [illegible] their poorer parishioners [illegible] language, but it is true, [illegible] disagreeable features to those who [illegible] and no expression here [illegible] to it, had the Archdeacon [illegible] mising that the dark [illegible] sented to the world [illegible] the society which he [illegible] well select one or two of the [illegible] life, as presented in Divorce [illegible] they indicate the moral standard [illegible] quite as much justice as the [illegible] has so boldly done in the case of [illegible]

It is not my intention to notice [illegible] deacon's statements quoted in [illegible] as it would swell this letter to undue [illegible] I fear I have already taxed your [illegible] [illegible] their accuracy may [illegible] unfairness of those I have criticised.

In concluding, I would wish to add [illegible] the feeling that it is better even at [illegible] enviable notoriety attention should [illegible] state of Eurasians, than that [illegible] It would be a source of [illegible] deavouring to show the Eurasian is [illegible] [illegible], to be understood to say, [illegible] for that is a sad stern reality [illegible] and which cannot but reflect discredit [illegible] paternal Government.

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Government of Maharashtra

on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]'S TELEGRAM[illegible]

LONDON, 5th October, Aft. [illegible] Market [illegible] firm; Surats [illegible]d.
[illegible]ols, for account ... 92⅝
[illegible] Rente, ... 59
... 57⅝
[illegible] vessels have passed through the Suez [illegible] Arabia, and King Arthur.

[illegible] notified that His Excellency the [illegible] Governor General will leave Cal[illegible]day, the 13th October 1874, for [illegible]

[illegible] Government has been pleased [illegible] recognition by the Government of [illegible] V. Sienenfeld as Acting Vice [illegible] at Aden.

[illegible] the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the [illegible] of Mr. William Gillmour Hall as [illegible] Austro-Hungarian Empire at [illegible]

[illegible] General Ross, C.B., assumed command [illegible] Saugor District on the 1st of the [illegible] is believed that Brigadier-General [illegible] the command on his [illegible] to [illegible] December next.

[illegible] General in Council is [illegible] to [illegible] the duty chargeable [illegible] the [illegible] Stamp Act on every instrument [illegible] immoveable property where [illegible] money [illegible] to be paid for equal [illegible] of ex[illegible]

[illegible], we are assured, to suppose [illegible] Mr. Lee-Warner goes to Berar at present as Director of Public Instruction. He will be employed as Second Assistant Collector at Ahmedabad till some better appointment can be found for him.

The [illegible] hears that Captain George Bernard Hobart, at present attached to the 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, will succeed Captain [illegible] Pritchard as Military Secretary to Lord Hobart. Captain Hobart is a nephew of the Governor.

A [illegible] dated Budnaira, 5th October, mentions that the weather during the preceding week had been very favourable for the cotton crop. The monsoon is nearly over, but it is not unusual to have rain at the end of October, and we can [illegible] be quite free from anxiety until the first picking of the crop is over, but so far all promises well.

A [illegible] Committee is about to be formed at [illegible], the local paper says, for the purchase of [illegible] from traders and private individuals. The Committee will be presided over by Colonel Smith, R. H. A., with Major Musgrave commanding [illegible] Bengal Cavalry "Cureton's Horse," and Veterinary Surgeon Dwyer as members.

In supersession of all previous orders regarding the passage to military officers in civil employ on leave, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that a subaltern in civil employ is entitled to passage money when he proceeds to England on furlough on medical certificate, and that such passage money [illegible] draws his furlough pay.

It has been determined, not to hold the Narayen Vasudeo memorial meeting till the middle of next month, as so many people are at present and will be for some weeks to come absent from Bombay. If the meeting had been held to-morrow, as was proposed, it would have clashed with the important event of the opening of the Nizam's State Railway, which a large party of guests from Bombay have been invited to attend.

It has been ordered by the Government of India that when an officer in charge of cash or stores applies for furlough on private affairs, he will be required to furnish a certificate from the Examiner of Accounts, stating that there are no known objections in his accounts pending adjustment, or heavy demands for payment remaining unsettled. No change is made in the rules as regards officers proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

Gunner Kane, accused of causing the death of his wife in Fort Muchee Bhawan, will be tried by a General Court-Martial during next week at Lucknow, under orders from the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief. The Court will be assembled under the provisions of the 101st Clause of the Army Mutiny Act, the offence of which the Gunner is accused, [illegible] been committed [illegible] being punishable by Criminal law [illegible], being also punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

The Madras Athenæum says:—"We understand that, as a sort of set off and amends for being virtually compelled to retire from the service, the late Senior Magistrate of Police, Mr. T. G. Clarke, is to be the coming man for the Shrievalty for the ensuing year. Should this appointment be conferred on Mr. Clarke, it will of course tend to recoup him for the loss of income [illegible] of his compulsory retirement. With his large and varied experience a better selection could not, we think, be made."

It is stated that Colonel Carnegy is to succeed to the appointment of Superintendent of Army Clothing, vice Colonel Macleod, who retires on the 31st December next, in which case Colonel Jacob, now Commandant of the 22nd, may be transferred to the command of the 21st. We suppose that as soon as H. E. Sir Charles Staveley takes over command of the Bombay Army all vacant appointments will be filled up, and we hope several Oomedwars will not be disappointed.

A correspondent writes from Umballa to the Lahore paper:—"The much-talked-of Soldiers' Exhibition, [illegible] the charge of Colonel Holland, commences [illegible] the 21st, and will last about a week. Contributions are coming in daily from all regions of this Presidency. Preparations are in progress [illegible] a grand race week, and the presence of the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff for six weeks or more, with the probability of a Camp of Exercise, or something like it, has raised the spirits of the Umballa householders and hotel-keepers to fever heat. The place is flooded with [illegible] lieutenants, who have come from all parts, to go through the course of garrison instruction."

We notice that Sir Albert Sassoon, our well known citizen, has lately been travelling in good company in England. On the Wednesday before the last mail left His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Ashford by the mid day down train from Charing-Cross, and, the fact that he would arrive having been previously made known, several respectable inhabitants were [illegible] at the railway station. His Royal Highness entered the carriage of Sir Albert Sassoon, and the owner and two other gentlemen accompanied him to Eastwell Park, where he was the guest of Sir Albert for a few hours, and inspected the mansion. His Royal Highness returned to town by the train leaving Ashford at 5-12 p.m.

From the return of approximate receipts on Indian Guaranteed Railways for the week ending 15th August 1874, we find the total amount to be Rs. [illegible], showing an increase of Rs. [illegible] on the previous year in this same period, divided as follows:—East Indian Main Line Rs. [illegible]; ditto Jubbulpore Branch Rs. [illegible]; Sind, Punjab and Delhi Rs. 18,44,058; Great Indian Peninsula Rs. 11,20,790; Oudh and Rohilcund Rs. 5,39,282; Eastern Bengal Rs. [illegible]; and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Rs. 2,93,261. The Madras line shows a decrease for the same period of Rs. 8,16,874 and South Indian Rs. 1,71,651. The receipts on the State lines for the period under notice amount to Rs. 5,01,0[illegible] and exceeds those of last year by Rs. 3,08,159.

The Governor-General in Council observes that the rule under which deposits made in the Presidency Saving Banks within the first four working days of the month bear interest from the beginning of that month, is the occasion of very considerable complication in the accounts. It has also fostered an incorrect idea of the object of Government Savings Bank. His Excellency in Council accordingly directs that in lieu of this rule, the District Savings Bank rule No. 8 shall be introduced in the Presidency Savings Banks from 1st April 1875. That rule is as follows:—"Interest will be calculated on money in deposit from the first day of the month succeeding that of deposit, and up to the last day of the month preceding that in which it is withdrawn."

A plea for the employment of steam labour in jails comes from Burmah. It is asserted that no hand labour can ever involve the same amount of penal work to a native convict as working in a steam mill does. The necessity of continuous attention and the impossibility of dozing over mill work makes it distasteful to the convict. The manual labour of breaking stones may be greater, but it is carried on in a lounging idle way, as any one can testify who has seen the style of work in the neighbourhood of one of our central prisons. It is also asserted that in jails where steam manufacture and hand labour are carried on together, no prisoner ever applies to be transferred from the latter class to the former; [illegible] the same time mill work has the advantage of economy, as it more than covers the cost of jail establishments.

The following are the remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 1st October 1874:—From Madras general prospects are reported to be satisfactory, but considerable damage appears to have been caused by floods in the Kistna district. From Bombay the reports are generally favourable, and on the whole an excellent harvest is expected, but much injury has been caused by floods to the kharif crops in Sind. In Bengal the rainfall of the week has again been so favourable and general, that the prospects of the great rice crop may now be almost pronounced as saved; and the loss from floods proves to be less than was anticipated. The last of the early rice is being harvested and land is already being prepared for the rabi sowings, which indeed have already commenced in some places.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the substitution of the following example and exception for the example and rule under section 20 (a) of the Acting Allowance Code:—Examples of the appointments referred to.—The appointments of post-masters general and judges of small cause courts of the first class in Bengal, viz., the small cause courts in Calcutta and Sealdah, the principal court in Jessore and the courts in Magoorah, Jehanabad, Narail, Hooghly, Serampore and Howrah. Exception.—The above section 20 (a) does not apply to the cases of officers officiating in appointments in the classified list of the Financial Department. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to sanction the insertion of the following example under section 20 (b) of the Acting Allowance [illegible] to.—Extra assistant commissionerships in the Punjab, judgeships of small cause courts in Bengal, not mentioned in the example under section 20 (a) and the subordinate judgeships with which they are classed.

The Dera Ismail Khan correspondent of the Lahore paper learns that the Russian Governor had sent a Vakeel to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, to ask his permission to allow some Russian troops to pass through his country in order to fight with the Turkomans, to whom he was [illegible] to give any assistance, nor allow any of them to remain in his country, except a few whom he may wish to protect. The Vakeel also informed Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan that Sirdars Abdool Rahman Khan and Secunder Khan are about to pay him a visit, and that they have asked the Russian Governor to help him in his rebellion against the Ameer of Cabul. Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, it is said, heartily agreed to all that the Vakeel proposed in a form of agreement, in which the Vakeel has declared that Yakoob Khan will in future be recognised as a friend and well-wisher of the Russians, and that whenever he may require any assistance in the shape of money or men, he will receive the same from the Russians. Our contemporary observes—"We give this rumour for what it is worth."

The *Indian Observer*:—The *Indian Mirror* frequently deprecates, with holy horror, the sad exhibition of race prejudice on the part of Anglo-Indians. It is doubtless in a true spirit of brotherly love that our respected native contemporary remarks—"Mr. J. C. Hall, the insane murderer, was packed off to England by the s.s. Ithuriel, which sailed from Bombay on Friday last." We would merely observe that a maniac may be a homicide, but cannot properly be styled a murderer, and the *Mirror* knows this as well as we do; but it is evident that Mr. Hall, being an Englishman, has in the opinion of the Brahmo apostolic organ, forfeited all claim to the tender consideration for his great misfortune which he would otherwise have been entitled to. It is in no spirit of antagonism that we notice these little peculiarities of the *Indian Mirror*; but we consider it our duty to point out that the chastening and purifying influences of Brahmoism have not altogether succeeded in eradicating the envy, hatred, and malice with which the educated Bengalees regard those to whom they are mainly indebted for the manifold blessings they enjoy under British rule.

The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 3 under Section 13 of the Civil Pension Code:—3. An officer on the establishment of any Government school in Bengal, the expenses of which are paid out of lump sum assignments made to a local committee having the direct management of the school and also out of the fees received at the school, may, with the permission of the local Government, subscribe for pension or gratuity under the rules in this code, in the manner prescribed in Section 35, provided, in the case of an officer hereafter appointed, that the appointment is made at the proper age, and that a certificate of good health, as prescribed in Rules 2 and 3 of Section 49, is submitted by him if he is appointed to superior service. An officer on the establishment of any school the expenses of which are paid out of municipal funds and from the fees received at the school, may, in like manner, and under the same conditions, subscribe for pension and gratuity. When the local Government allows an officer to subscribe for pension or gratuity his name, with his age and other particulars necessary for his identification, shall be recorded in the office of the accountant general. The certificate of good health should also be sent to that office.

All cause of anxiety regarding the prospects of the coming crops being at an end, the deliberations held at Sahibgunge and on board the Rhotas by the Lieutenant-Governor and his officers resulted, the *Pioneer* understands, in orders being issued for the general reduction of the staff employed on the special famine duty in the Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, and Patna Divisions, and the closing of most of the relief works. Some few may have to remain for a short time to close up accounts and to submit final reports, but the majority of the civilians sent to Bengal from the North-Western and Central Provinces will, it is believed, rejoin their Governments at once, and the military officers will return to their regiments. The animals and stock of the Reserve Transport Train, now working under the orders of the Commissioner of Patna, will be sold off as soon as possible. Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor, who has so successfully managed the Transport Trains, remains temporarily to finish up the accounts and to write a report on the Transport operations in Tirhoot, and will be succeeded by Major De Kantzow, who will arrange for the disposal of the stock under the orders of Mr Rivett-Carnac. A portion of the officers and troops employed with the Train will remain with the detachment until the animals, [illegible] are sold, and will then return to their regiments.

The *Indian Observer* draws a comparison between Von Moltke's conduct of the Franco-German War and Sir Richard Temple's conduct of the Bengal famine by no means complimentary to the latter. The former, he says, directed the operations of the German Army literally from his closet, being in telegraphic communication with every corps and having decided beforehand upon the general plan of the campaign; whereas the latter, by hurrying about the country and visiting every spot in which a shower of rain is wanted or a scanty crop expected, apparently wishes it to be supposed that there is not a single Commissioner in his Province whose reports he can trust, or in whose unaided judgment he can repose any confidence. This, if true, observes our contemporary, would be a serious matter, because even Sir Richard, although a host in himself, could hardly concentrate the whole administration of Bengal in his own person; but we prefer to believe that the Bengal Civil Service is efficient as a body—Sir Richard's action notwithstanding—and that the Lieutenant-Governor is merely seeking to create a favourable impression of his energy and activity in a quarter where tinsel is not unfrequently mistaken for gold. Hailed by admiring millions at home as the Saviour of Bengal, our wandering hero may well afford to despise the comments of persons who presume to hint that the efficacy of the prescription for the famine patients would have been equally great if the eminent Consulting Physician had quietly remained at Belvedere, instead of constantly flitting about in special trains and special yachts, holding durbars of officials, and taking sweet counsel with *Times'* correspondents.

The following description of the new Ice Machine recently erected in Madras, and which is supplied by Messrs. Siebe, West and Co., is from the *Madras Times*:—The two tanks in which the ice is made the upright drum or cylinder in which the ether is evaporated, and the steam machinery for producing the necessary vacuum, filled a much smaller space than one would have expected. The boiler which supplies the steam to the pump is in an outhouse immediately behind the building. The pump produces a vacuum in the upright drum or cylinder, which is of metal encased in wood. The ether within this drum is converted into vapour, the intense cold of which reduces the temperature of the salt water which is contained in the tubes that are in the drum. The vapourised ether is condensed and returned to the drum to be again vapourised and recondensed so long as the manufacture continues. When the temperature of the salt water is considerably below the freezing point of fresh-water, it is sent into the hollow parallel and vertical cells of metal which form partitions in the tanks. These cells are about thirteen inches apart and are carefully made, so that none of their contents can escape into the fresh-water with which the spaces between the cells are filled. The temperature of the water [illegible] salt-water, which is then returned to the drum or cylinder whence it came, there to be again recooled by the vapourised ether. In fact this drum or cylinder is the heart of the whole machine. [illegible] ice forms against the sides of the metal partitions in the tanks, which affect [illegible] surfaces of the water lying between them. [illegible] hooks for withdrawing the slabs are frozen into the ice as it forms, and tackle overhead enable the workmen to remove the slabs as soon as it is considered that they have reached a sufficient thickness. To separate these slabs from the sides of the metal cells or partitions to which they are frozen, hot water is forced into the cells and withdrawn immediately the separation has been effected.

A CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING AT TRICHINOPOLY.

Our correspondent at Trichinopoly, writing on the 2nd instant, sends us the following:—"In the Court of the Head Assistant Magistrate of Trichinopoly, yesterday, on the information of Mrs. Maria Martin, widow, warrants were issued by his Worship for the arrest of two Mussulmans, said to be servants of the Great Hindu High Priest, Sungara Chariar, now residing in the Fort, on a charge of kidnapping from [illegible] guardianship. From Mrs. Martin's deposition, the following facts were elicited. Mrs. Martin's [illegible] Martin, a minor, had been often seen in [illegible] of the defendants, and this having displeased Mrs Martin, she [illegible] the boy several times for mixing with the Mussulmans. On the evening of the 28th ultimo, at 7 o'clock, Charles Martin and his sister Mrs. Josephine Tapley, a widow of about 20 years of age, with her infant daughter, were seen sitting in prosecutrix's verandah, and this was the last time the prosecutrix saw them. Ever since then, the whole three were missed by her, and on enquiries she found that her son Charles and Mrs. Tapley, with her infant, were secreted in a choultry situated in a remote corner of the Fort Evening Bazaars, where were also to be seen the defendants. Prosecutrix had reason to believe that defendants had enticed away her daughter by deceitful means, as her daughter was always a good girl. His Worship, on the above information, issued a warrant for the arrest of the defendants. Later in the evening, the defendants were arrested by the police, and a most disgraceful scene was enacted in the Fort Police Station, where were to be seen Mrs. Tapley, with her infant, and her Mussulman companions, amidst a very large crowd of spectators, shedding tears of the most unnatural affection for each other. Mrs. Tapley is a Roman Catholic, and with a determination that was lamentable to witness, asseverated before the Town Police Inspector, Mr. Warne that she would never leave or forsake her Mussulman protector that she had gone away with him of her own accord; that he was the most amiable man she had ever met with; that she loved him most dearly, and that marry him she would, in spite of all difficulties, when they reached Hyderabad, to which place they intended wending their way. It was really provoking to see the consummate impudence with which one of the defendants, the principal, in the case, took up in his arms Mrs. Tapley's infant (her deceased husband was a European Inspector of Police at Trichinopoly,) and, with an air of paternal fondness, coaxed it to sleep, while the Town Inspector, Mr. Warner, was instituting inquiries into the case; but this officer soon interfered, and put an end to such manifestation of paternal solicitude, by ordering the man to make over the poor little creature to Mrs. Tapley's ayah. I hear that a search made by the police to trace the whereabouts of the boy Charles Martin, has, up to this time, proved fruitless. I shall let you know further particulars of this sad affair." It seems that "conversions" bear different aspects to the party from whose number the "pervert" is taken, and that to whose ranks the "convert" is added.—*Madras Times*.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—6th October, 8 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 6th October, 1-55 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 30 minutes.

Via Suez, 6th October, 12-50 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 5 minutes.

Latest date from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 6th October, 6-40 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 21 minutes.

Via Suez, 6th October, 9-45 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 59 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 6th October, 7 p.m. Time in transit 3 hours 51 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 5th to 8 p.m. of the 6th October is as follows:—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	2	26	0	5
„ Kurrachee	1	17	0	9
„ Madras	0	15	0	1

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

Kurrachee, 6th October, 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 6th October, 1-55 p.m. Latest date from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 5th October, 9-30 p.m.; via Turkey, 5th October, 6-1 p.m. [illegible] right [illegible]; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY.

A Mendicant.—One Balcrishna Balloo, a mendicant, was yesterday found lying sick on the Queen's Road, and conveyed to the GocuIdas Hospital.

Lost.—One Veerchund Dulcharam reported to the police that on Monday last, while at the Marwaree Bazaar, he lost eight large pearls, of the value of Rs. 225.

Theft of Carriage Lamps.—One Luckmeedass Oodowjee reported to the police the theft from his stables, at New Hunnuman lane, of a pair of carriage lamps, valued at Rs. 30.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Aden, Suez, and Port Said, per extra s. s. Memfi, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 9th inst., at 5 p.m.—C. A. Stuart, Post Master.

Short Weight.—Private Khem Sing, a Punjaubee sepoy of the 20th Regiment N. I., charged a Bunya of the Market, before the Senior Magistrate of Police, with having given him short weight of "ghoor." The Bunya being convicted was fined twenty rupees.

Assaulting a Policeman.—Privates Henry Stanford, Edward Smith, Michael Arley, and Manchulan, of Her Majesty's 68th Regiment, were found guilty by the City Magistrate of Poona, of voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty, and rioting, under sections 147 and 332 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—*Poona Observer*.

Theft.—One Hajee Asoor Barack reported to the police, that on Monday evening last he was at the Bhendy Bazaar, standing at a shop with two gold coins in his hand, and that a Mahomedan came up and asked permission to examine one of them. The informant unsuspectingly gave him one of the pieces, with which he immediately decamped. The police have not yet succeeded in arresting him.

A Fire.—On the night of Monday last a fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Brown, a plumber, at Marine Street. Fortunately, as it happened, some Europeans were passing by, and upon observing the glare at once raised an alarm. The door was forced open, and a box containing a quantity of scrap iron was found to be on fire. The Fort fire-engines were quickly on the spot, but it was not found necessary to use them. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 10.

"Gopeechund."—This is the title of a new drama, which was placed on the boards of the Victoria Theatre, for the first time on Saturday last, by the talented members of the Victoria Theatrical Company. The friends of the Club must have been delighted to see a full house like the one that greeted the amateurs. The illuminations were pretty, and the band of the 6th Brigade R.A. enlivened the audience during the interval. The play is based on a story familiar to the natives of this country, for "Gopeechund's" beauty, his good deeds, and his misfortunes are familiar to them as household words. The story was effectively dramatised, and "Gopeechund," "Mainawuntee," "Molna" and the other Ranees were fairly brought into prominence. The novelty of the piece was the introduction of two characters in the persons of the court jester and a princess, who takes the garb of a jogun (female hermit) and wanders about in search of the man who can infuse into her the sovereign passion—love. The deceptions which they practice on each other, and the transformations effected in their dress and character were surprisingly clever, and one could see at a glance that in each there was a "diamond cut diamond." We strongly recommend this play to the notice of the [illegible] we trust, it will be patronised by a good house.

Extensive Theft of Wearing Apparel.—One Mahomed Ismail Shah was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police-Court, by a certain Mahomed Jeroz with stealing from his residence several pieces of wearing apparel and embroidered silk, of the total value of Rs. 150. Callian Dattoo, the first witness, deposed:—I am a hawker in old clothes and reside in Dongree. Yesterday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, I saw the prisoner on the Khara Talao road. The prisoner told me that he had clothes for sale, and conducted me [illegible] in a neighbouring street. He showed me this cloth coat, this cloth waistcoat, this velvet coat, and this silk waist-coat. He asked me to purchase them. He asked Rs. 40 for them. I suspected something wrong and asked the prisoner to point out some one who would guarantee his character. He said he would point out a man. I then left. I returned to the prisoner's house in half an hour. I saw this police sepoy No. 590 C. close to the prisoner's house. He took me to the prisoner's room. The prisoner was standing before the door of his room. I said to the sepoy the prisoner is the man of whom I wanted to buy clothes. Another police sepoy came. This is the man, No. 152 [illegible]. He took the prisoner downstairs and immediately returned with the prisoner and these clothes (Ex. B). I then went with the police and the prisoner to the police [illegible] at Null. I afterwards went to the prosecutor's [illegible] Street with the police, prisoner, and [illegible]; and also with these clothes. [illegible] claimed these clothes as part [illegible]. The prisoner was afterwards taken [illegible] with the property. Cross-examined by the [illegible]—I did not buy any clothes from you for [illegible] not take a bundle of clothes away from you [illegible] point out the prosecutor's house. The evidence [illegible] other witness was taken, after which his Worship [illegible] the case till the 15th instant.

Transmitting [illegible] Contrary to Postal Regulations.—This case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, who, in dismissing the charge, made the following remarks:—This is a case brought by the Post Office authorities against [illegible] under clause 3 of section 46 of Act [illegible] of 1866, "an Act to amend the law for the management of the Post Office, for the regulation of the duties of postage, and for the punishment of offences against the Post Office," for making a collection of letters for the purpose of transmitting them through the post in a clubbed packet. The facts proved in evidence against the defendant are, that he did about the 9th day of August last partly write and cause to be written by prisoner's mehtas or servants thirteen letters addressed to thirteen different persons or firms at Ahmedabad, which thirteen letters were enclosed in one packet and addressed to Dowlutchund Motichund at Ahmedabad, and which packet, with its contents, was transmitted by post to Ahmedabad, where it was opened by the said Dowlutchund Motichund in the presence of Madhowrow Wisswanath, the postmaster of Ahmedabad, and was found to contain the said thirteen letters. The section is a penal one, and must be construed strictly in favour of the prisoner. Clause 3 contemplates two offences,—firstly, by the person making a collection of letters for the purpose of transmitting them through the post in a clubbed packet; secondly, by any person knowingly delivering a letter to be sent in a clubbed packet. The person making the collection of letters for such purpose, and each person from whom a letter shall be collected knowingly for such a purpose, will each be liable to the penalty imposed by the clause. In the interpretation clause of the Act sec. 2, clubbed packet shall be taken to mean a packet containing a *collection* of letters not made by an agent of the Post Office, transmitted through the post with the view of the enclosed letters being delivered to more than one person through the agent of the person by whom the packet was made up; a collection of letters not made by *an agent* of the Post Office. An agent of the post office would in the ordinary course of his duties collect letters from different persons. I do not think you can reasonably apply the term "making a collection of letters" to a person writing a number of letters to different persons and enclosing them in one packet. With some slight hesitation I think that the reasonable construction to put on the clause is that it was the intention of the Legislature to impose the penalty upon any person collecting letters from other persons for the purpose of transmitting them by post in one packet addressed to his agent at some other place, for the purpose of distribution there by such agent to a third person. That the clause does not apply to a person enclosing in one packet letters written by himself and servants in the course of his business to several persons, and transmitted by post to one of three persons for delivery to the others. If the Legislature had intended the penalty to be inflicted in such a case, I think the clause would have been worded very differently to what it is.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

[St. Andrew's Church, Fort.]

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Psalm 40-2, Tune 97; Hymn 126, Tune 220, Hymn 144, Tune 217.

MAKING A FALSE DECLARATION.

This matter was continued yesterday before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Jefferson, on behalf of the accused Arjun Jadowjee, expressed his readiness to forego his original plea of "not guilty," if the court would, in consideration of the step, take a lenient view of the case in disposing of it. To this proposition his Worship made no reply, and Mr. Jefferson interpreting his silence as a tacit consent, withdrew his plea, and threw himself upon the mercy of the court. The accused had for several years transacted business with Messrs. Forbes and Co., and submitted to the Court an original certificate of honesty and invariable good character furnished him by that well known firm. His Worship upon a reference to section 216 of Act 6 of 1863, found that the accused had rendered himself liable to a fine of Rs. 1,000, and in consistency with his duty as a magistrate and with a view to meet the ends of justice, his Worship was of opinion that he could do no less than sentence the prisoner to pay a fine of Rs. 500. Mr. Jefferson expressed himself much surprised at the severity of the sentence after receiving the Court's promise to be lenient as possible with his client; that although there had been no promise made in so many words, yet he (Mr. Jefferson), held that in the absence of a distinct refusal to his application he considered himself justified in construing the Court's silence as a tacit consent. His Worship here denied having made any promise of the kind alluded to, and informed Mr. Jefferson that his decision was final. Later in the day the entire amount of the fine was paid into the Court and the prisoner discharged.

THE PORT TRUSTEES AND THE NATIVE BOAT OWNERS.

We have been requested to publish the following petition to the [illegible]—the Bombay Port Trust from the undersigned merchants and boat-owners of the City and Presidency of Bombay:—

Sheweth,—That it appears from a notice just issued by your authority, under the hand of Mr. Ryan, Traffic Manager of the Port Trust Bunder, that, under and by virtue of the provisions of Section 57 of the Port Trust Act, certain fees, more particularly specified in the said notice, will be charged from the 7th day of October, instant, on all boats, whether loaded or empty, that come from basins or bunders other then the Port Trust basins or bunders. A copy of the said notice is hereto annexed and marked A.

2. Now your petitioners humbly submit, that if the proposed new tariff be enforced, not only will your petitioners' individual interest be seriously injured thereby, but trade in general must suffer. Being convinced of the truths of this, they beg to suggest, for the reconsideration of the trustees (amongst many other reasons) against enforcing the proposed new scheme, the following, viz:—

3. Because boats employed in carrying cargoes from bunders, other than the Port Trust bunders, to vessels or steam ships lying off, do, as a general rule, take some days to discharge their cargoes. And inasmuch as during the monsoon the captain of such vessels or steamships will never allow the boats to lie alongside, after sunset, every boat must at sunset return and take shelter for the night, and each and every night, until they have discharged their cargoes in some bunders or other, and they have hitherto invariably returned and taken shelter in the Port Trust bunders. They have always done this because they are the nearest and the safest. This, be pleased to observe, has been their practice from time out of mind. It is a practice so well known, a practice at once so uniform and so ancient, as to amount almost to a prescriptive right. These basins have always been regarded, in this respect, as harbours or places of refuge during the raging storms of the monsoon months, and your petitioners as well as the whole trading community of Bombay regard them so still. Now the fees specified in the proposed new tariff, if levied [illegible] cargo as [illegible] owners of the boats to such an increased expense as to render [illegible] trade, now even barely remunerative, to be wholly unprofitable.

4. Because such boats, in order to avoid the payment of the proposed fees which they will and must do (so oppressive will the fees be that the trade cannot stand up against them) will inevitably be driven to run for shelter into bunders other than the Port Trust bunders where the sea in general is exceedingly rough and dangerous during the monsoon. Thus, the Port Trust will gain no additional income by the new tariff. The insurance offices will lose this lucrative branch of business from the increased risks arising from running into other bunders, and render en insurance next to impossible and sea risks, not to speak of the increased risk of [illegible] on board the boats will be fearfully increased in consequence.

5. Because these boats under the law now in force have to pay 6 rupees a year for seafaring and 2 rupees per year for custom register, and it is unreasonable to expect that under existing circumstances, this particular branch of trade can stand any further imposition.

6. Because the levying of the proposed fees will compel boat owners to take out every day from the office of the Port Trust bunders receipts for payment of those fees; this of itself, like all other matters of circumlocution contrivances, will necessarily put men, whose time is valuable, to harassing, vexatious, and needless inconvenience and delay, without any benefit resulting to any one, as far as your petitioners can see. This is not all; for if it be, as is very often the case, that the shippers have purchased the cargo, in part or in whole, and are obliged to raise some money on the shipment, when that is so, they will be unable, fettered as they will be about their receipts, to ship the cargo and to raise money thereon. This in effect will be not only to delay the departure of the vessel, but will seriously effect the credit of the shipper in the eyes of those merchants with whom he deals.

7. Because the levying of the fees contained in the new tariff will be a great hindrance, amounting in some cases to a positive prohibition to merchants carrying out their contracts for the delivery of goods on board by a stipulated or fixed time, inasmuch as the inconvenience and delay caused by the necessity to get the daily receipts abovementioned and the like, must more or less prevent or at least greatly impede, merchants from shipping their goods in due time, and thus throw considerable obstruction in the way of performing their contracts. And when a breach of contract takes place, as often will almost inevitably be the case, they will be subjected to heavy damages, and that too without any real fault on their part.

Lastly, your petitioners beg humbly to submit that they entered into their respective business and invested their capital upon the faith that Government would never allow the bunder fees on the Elphinstone estate to be increased. On the contrary, that the Government would take every opportunity in their power for the sake of commerce to reduce them. Your petitioners, therefore, for the above reasons (amongst others) pray that you will be pleased to take the subject matter of the above notice into your reconsideration, and in the exercise of your better discretion order the said resolution and notice to be cancelled.

(Signed.) Jewraj Balloo
Girjashunker Vijdeshunker
Nursey Kessowjee & Co
Dewa Gungadhur
Luxmidass Khimjee
Muthooradass Lowjee
Nanjee Morarjee
Jairaj Peerbhoy
Bhicoo Sazba
Moorar Mooljee
Hurry Bhanjee
& 407 others.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court, yesterday, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

KESSOWJEE NAIK V. ALFRED PRESTON.

Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement, as the summons had not been served upon the defendant. The case was accordingly postponed for two months.

ABDOLLA BIN ALLY SAHEB COOR V. NARAYEN CRUSHNA LAUD AND OTHERS.

Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff, and applied for a postponement, which was granted until the 19th January 1875.

HURGOPAL PREMSOORDAS V. GUNGABAI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, was for the plaintiff. On an application made on behalf of defendant, the case was transferred to the long cause list.

BUGOOBHOY PREMCHUND V. W. T. CRAWFORD.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a postponement, as the summons had not been served on the defendant. A postponement for three months was granted. There was no appearance for the defendant.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. JEJEEBHOY JEHANGIR POCHAJEE.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant is at present a lunatic, and his brother, who was appointed by his Lordship some time ago a committee of his person, stated that defendant was of unsound mind when he became a shareholder of the plaintiffs' company. Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of defendant's brother, asked for time to file a written statement and that the case should be transferred to the long cause list. His Lordship ordered the case to be transferred accordingly.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. ABDA[illegible] DOSABHOY MOONSHEE.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs. The action was brought to recover money due on account of calls. The court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,600 with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the 24th October 1870 until payment and costs.

NOWLA FANNA AND ANOTHER V. GOBAREE AHMEDJEE ESMAJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. The case was, on counsel's application, postponed until the first short cause day after the vacation.

VUNDRAWUNDAS VIZLAL AND ANOTHER V. BAI DHUNBAIJEE WIDOW, AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a postponement, which was granted until to-morrow.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. GOCULDAS DEWJEE.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs, who sued to recover money due for calls. The Advocate General, for the defendant, applied that the case be transferred to the long cause list. The defendant denied that he was a contributory and wanted to file a written statement. His Lordship directed the case to be transferred to the long cause list.

JOHN MACFARLANE V. JOHN HENRY LAT[illegible]WOOD.

Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff and applied for a consent decree in terms of the plaint. His Lordship gave a consent decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,181 for money due to him on an adjusted account, with interest at 7 per cent. from 1st August 1874 and costs.

DAMJEE SHAMJEE V. WITTULDAS TOOLSEEDAS.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff, who sued on an adjusted account signed by the defendant. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,096 with interest and costs.

HURNATH ROOPJEE AND OTHERS V. CONJEE HURJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne appeared for the plaintiff. It appeared that eight days clear notice had not been served upon defendant, and his Lordship therefore directed the case to be postponed until to-morrow.

VEIZBOCCANDAS HURRIBHOY V. GUNGADAS TOOLSEEDAS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne appeared for plaintiff. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. Khunderow, for the defendant, applied that the case be transferred to the long cause list. Mr. Lang consented; and the case was ordered to be transferred accordingly.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. ATMARAM BALCRUSHNA.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Tobin, for the plaintiffs, applied for a postponement on the ground that negotiations for a settlement were going on. The case was postponed until the 17th November next.

STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out for want of appearance:—Soomar Ahmed and another v. Memon Hajee Sooleman Essa; Abdool Hoossein Abdool Ally v. Tyabally Rajabally; [illegible] and others v. Abdoola bin Ahmed Putwa; Robert Sharp v. Henry Samuel King; Khoosaldas Dwarkadas v. Bapoojee Hurriba and another; Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy v. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

VERY AMUSING PROCEEDINGS.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

The Hon. Mr. Bythell stated that he had a great deal more to say. [illegible] adjourned.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I do not wish it adjourned, I say gentlemen that last year on the motion of one of the now secretaries and treasurers of the Company, the last year's balance sheet, prepared by Mr. Brice, was rejected by the meeting, because he said it was unsatisfactory and presumably the meeting agreed with him. I have got this year's balance sheet in my hands and last year's, and I say that if there was reason to reject that, there is a thousand times more reason to reject this one.

Loud cries of order followed, and Mr. Limjee exclaimed that he could not bear these words.

The Hon. Mr Bythell—I am very sorry but I am afraid you will have to do so. Prior to this balance sheet, from the time the company commenced working, there had always been very fair dividends paid and often a very handsome one. Because that one year there was no dividend on the motion of the gentlemen I referred to the balance sheet was rejected, Mr. Brice was turned out and compensation to him. Now, I say that accepting the recommendation paid of this gentleman to turn out Mr. Brice and give him Rs. 5,000 the shareholders had a right to expect an improvement, instead of which we find that they burst more cylinders, and that they went about doing what Mr. Brice had never done before, guaranteeing measurement, a thing which it is very doubtful whether under the articles of association they have any power to do, and which I have never heard of any other company doing.

The machinery has suffered great damage in their hands during the year, and I am sure the meeting will support by a majority the amendment which this gentleman has proposed. Either the circular or the balance sheet must be false, and we cannot accept them till the thing is investigated. I have only one word just to finish with, and that is to point out that those improvements in the machinery for which the present directors and the present secretaries and treasurers wish to take credit to themselves were commenced and suggested by Mr. Brice on whom these very gentlemen were so very hard last year. In his last balance sheet he said that these cylinders were ordered a long time before he published the balance sheet.

The chairman here said that Mr. Bythell himself was one of those who proposed to remove Mr. Brice. He then tried to get the agency of the company by removing Mr. Brice and failed, and he was now trying to get it again.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I am very glad that you have drawn attention to that matter, because it gives me an opportunity of speaking on a subject to which I am very anxious to speak. I did not ask the agency of this company. From the time this company began to work as a press company, through friendship for Mr. Brice my firm gave all its pressing to the Company until the end of the season in 1873. In 1870 an attempt was made to take the management out of the hands of Messrs. Brice and Co. Mr. Brice came to me, and I gave him a letter stating that I gave my pressing out of friendship for him, and that if they took the agency away I would also take our pressing away, and I am told that the letter was read out to the meeting. This shows that I was not trying to take the management out of Mr. Brice's hands. Well, in August last year, just after the season was over, that gentleman who is sitting there one of the partners of the present secretaries and treasurers' firm, and another gentleman whom I am informed is a Mr. Limjee in Framjee and Co.'s office.

Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoy—No, I am not that man.

A Shareholder—It was his brother.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bythell—These gentleman told me that they wanted to take the management away from Mr. Brice because it was so disgraceful. I at first refused to have anything whatever to do with it.

The speaker's voice was here completely drowned by nearly the whole of the shareholders vociferating at each other in Gujerati at the tops of their voices.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—There is evidently, Mr. Chairman, a wish among the directors to keep my mouth shut; and I do appeal to you as Chairman to allow me to have my say.

The Chairman—Those who have come on your side are the ones that wont keep order.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I know nothing about sides; but there is one director and one shareholder (referring to Mr. Limjee and Mr. Bhiccajee) and the one seems to go up and the other down alternately. Well, these two gentlemen (those first referred to) told me that the management under Mr. Brice was so disgraceful [illegible] they were determined to take it away. That [illegible] the votes of the shareholders in their own hands, and that because my firm did a very large business in cotton, they wanted to give us the agency in order to secure our pressing. I said well, if they were going to pay Mr. Brice proper compensation, for he had two years of his agreement to run, I would give my business to the company on these terms. That I was to have the same discount as I had before and five per cent. commission. These gentlemen only demurred at the two years' compensation which I said ought to be given to Mr. Brice, and it was eventually agreed that the fairer way would be perhaps to refer it to arbitration, I asked that I might be allowed to appoint an arbitrator and they said they would arrange that it should be so. They then left me and said they would carry the thing out. From that day to this, however, I never had verbally or by letter any further communication with these gentlemen. In October I began to buy cotton and I asked a gentleman who introduced these two gentlemen to me, to ask whether they wanted my firm's business or not, and how the negociations with Mr. Brice stood. This gentleman (Mr. Robinson) came and told me he could get nothing out of these gentlemen. They would give him no direct answer. I therefore made my arrangements to press my cotton elsewhere, for I did not think it was my business to run after the company when I had a large pressing business to give away. In fact, I was flooded with applications for our business as soon as it was known that we were not pressing at the Bombay Press Company. Since May and June this year up to the present time, many shareholders of this company have come to me saying, we gave proxies for you last year.

The Chairman—Is this with regard to the balance sheet?

The Hon'ble Mr. Bythell—I am speaking to the charge you made against me. These shareholders said, "Why did you refuse the company last year after proxies were given to you. They also said, "here this company has not pressed 60,000 bales, they have broken nine cylinders, there is no profit, and why did you, such an old friend of the company, take your business away." I gave the reason, that it was not thought worth the asking for, and now, gentlemen, speaking of the result of the operations of the year, in order to contrast what the result has been under these gentlemen's management, I have only to tell you that my firm pressed about 80,000 bales in Bombay.

The Chairman interrupted Mr. Bythell for straying from the subject, and another disturbance took place.

The Chairman to Mr. Bythell—I wish you would finish, and not sing your own praises.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bythell—I will finish in ten minutes if you will keep order.

Mr. Limjee having called the shareholders who were opposed to him, "hired horses," the disorder again broke out.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bythell (after some minutes)—With all due respect to you, Mr. Chairman, I think if you would keep you colleagues from calling out that certain shareholders are hired horses, you would probably do more to keep order than by interrupting me.

The Chairman—I think, Sir, you are the sole cause of all this noise, you have been making your remarks which are not pertinent to the point before us. Please finish soon.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—No doubt if we had passed that balance sheet without remark, things would have gone very pleasantly for the directors and especially for the secretaries and treasurers. I say I have not transgressed from the argument at issue. I did not bring in any of these remarks till you brought this charge against me and my firm, and I say that as you brought in this charge, you are bound in honesty to listen to me. I have got this far, that shareholders were coming to me and asking me why I had left the company. I then told them what I have told this meeting, and at the pressing request of many of these shareholders, who said they were anxious to get back our custom to the presses, I do admit, and say that I did tell them that if they wished to carry out the bargain proposed last year, and if they could command the votes, I would become a candidate. I have been assured they can command the votes, and at their earnest request I have bought shares to support my position. I candidly admit that I am not altogether actuated by disinterested motives. As far as that goes, I admit the chairman's charge. I say the management last year has been disgracefully bad. (Cries of order, order.) I say that the secretaries and treasurers at any rate knew that they had this business of ours for the asking, without any guarantee, but they chose to go outside in order to make their commission, instead of giving it to our firm. And now, gentlemen, I do say in conclusion, that while admitting that I have been actuated to some extent by interested motives, and that I do not disregard the commission coming to our firm if these arrangements are carried out, yet I believe the shareholders will benefit still more. I do not disguise the fact that our firm is a candidate for the office, and I believe that with our own business and what we shall get outside such a balance sheet as this will not be presented next year—(laughter)—and in order to give confirmation of this I may tell you that the Berar Company last year asked me to take the agency of their pressing company, and with five very old presses, very much weaker than those of this company, we pressed 79,000 bales. [illegible] one cylinder, although the climate is much worse than this, and very trying, [illegible] we made more than Rs. 79,000, on a capital of five lakhs, the same as yours. So, gentlemen, this is in answer to the chairman's charge that I am to some extent actuated by interested motives. These secretaries and treasurers threw us overboard last year to get the commission themselves. Not one of the shareholders came forward then, and I did not care to take the trouble without being asked, but I again repeat that [illegible] a candidate [illegible]

The Chairman then rose and said—Gentlemen—Mr. Bythell has said that there is a great discrepancy between the circular issued by the directors on the 29th of August and the balance sheet circulated last week, but I should state in explanation that the circular which we issued was not based on exact and correct figures, the accounts at that time not having been made up. In the circular we distinctly have stated that we have based our calculation by turning round figures, which Mr. Bythell very ingeniously did not mention before the meeting. I beg to say that the balance sheet we have issued is correct.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Then the circular was fa[illegible]

The Chairman—Yes. As regards Mr. Bythell's application for the post of secretaries and treasurers, he said it was simply through friendship for Mr. Brice that he gave us his large work.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Which I repeat.

The Chairman—But such is not the fact. Mr. Brice through friendship gave 25 per cent. discount on the work done by Mr. Bythell. The result of this friendship was the ruin of this concern. The result was that last year there was no dividend. As a customer Mr. Bythell or his firm gave us no end of annoyance, and put us to no end of expense in having his cotton pressed. Mr. Brice, than whom a worse manager could not be had, simply to oblige Mr. Bythell, did every thing as Mr. Bythell wished, as if he were the sole manager of the company. Well, the shareholders were not aware of this. They were under the impression that Messrs. Brice and Co. were managing the firm to the interests of the shareholders, but when the accounts were presented last year to the shareholders, and a loss was shown, it was found on inquiry that it was through Mr. Brice's friendship to Mr. Bythell that this company had been brought to a ruinous state. It was on account of Mr. Bythell's work that eight cylinders were broken the year before last. For this very reason the present managers thought it better to avoid having Gaddum & Co. as secretaries and treasurers of this company. Now I say that through the exertions of our present managers we pressed in our presses last year a number of bales very nearly equal to those we pressed the year before. Is not this very creditable on their part, and is it not well to the interests of this company that they get on in this way? Well, as you are aware the price of cotton has been falling for the last ten or eleven years constantly and steadily, and you have heard that many merchants who dealt largely in cotton have succumbed to the affairs and circumstances, that is to say have become insolvent. God forbid that any more insolvencies should occur, but I ask you one and all whether it is safe on the part of this company to have dealings with one firm which deals so extensively in cotton. If unfortunately it happen that a calamity comes over that firm, what should be our state? Nothing, but we shall have to wind up our concern. Better if half the number of bales are pressed, than if thousands and lakhs of bales from Gaddum and Co. (Cries of oh, oh.) We had two such instances even a few months ago, Grendon Tippet and Co. and R. Martin.

A shareholder—Martin only pressed 600 bales.

Another Shareholder—You say Gaddum and Co. broke eight cylinders, how were nine broken last year?

The Chairman—So much, gentlemen, regarding what Mr. Bythell spoke regarding his extensive business. Now, gentlemen, instead of discussing all the points which have been brought forward by Mr. Bythell, I shall in a few words let you know the motive of his making all these remarks. Gaddum and Co. having large dealings in cotton wish for their own interests to have a press company under their control. They went through nearly half a dozen press companies, but they could not get satisfaction anywhere.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—That is untrue, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman—Since the past two months a dodge has been played upon the shareholders of this company. A circular has been issued signed by Mr. Morarjee Mooljee, Muccadum in Messrs. Gaddum and Co.'s office, and five other shareholders, under the veil that it has been signed by them only. It was a great pity that Messrs. Gaddum and Co. had not the courage to come forward in their own name and try every means they could to gain their object. They issued a circular, and a reply to that circular another circular issued by the directors of this company. Messrs. Gaddum and Co. finding that this would not suit their purpose, that is to say that they would be defeated in their object in gaining the management of this company, called a private meeting in their own office. A circular was sent round to all the shareholders, and the result of this circular was that the majority of the shareholders did not respond to the call. The reason was that the majority knew what lay at the bottom. (Cries of order.) Finding themselves again discouraged by calling this meeting, another dodge was played. The price of shares about a month ago stood at Rs. 900 per share. Well, as the majority of the shareholders did not like to have them as secretaries and managers, they tried to buy in the market shares at a considerably higher rate than was ruling then. The consequence was that the price of shares rose from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,850 per share. According to the articles of association simply buying shares from the shareholders didn't qualify them to gain their object. Well, the last and greatest dodge was to buy your shares with proxies pinned! This is in explanation of the statement made by Mr. Bythell that it was at the request of the shareholders that he ever agreed to take the agency of this company! At the bottom of it you can clearly see what the object of Mr. Bythell was, and I would not criticise here whether the measures adopted were fair or unfair, moral or immoral. I forgot to state that whilst Mr. Bythell took nearly two hours criticising the accounts the office was open to him any day or any hour, since the accounts were circulated a week ago, and he might have been satisfied to the very pie of the accounts that have been published. This leads us naturally to the conclusion that Mr. Bythell's object was not simply criticising the ac-

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counts, but to gain his object by misrepresenting several items laid before the meeting. (Cries of quite wrong.)

Mr. Javerilal Oomiashunker next addressed the meeting. The chairman, he said, had stated that it was not advisable to secure the custom of a large exporting house (Messrs. Gaddum and Co.) because should any calamity befall them the company would be the sufferers. He (Mr. Javerilal) did not agree with this. When the company found they could get a large customer it was to their advantage to secure him, because it was only by this means they could pay large dividends. As to the risk, if the management were careful to secure the payment of their bills as speedily as possible there would be no risk.

The Chairman then rose to put the amendment to the meeting.

Mr. Cleveland—Will you allow me to speak.

The Chairman—You are too late.

Mr. Cleveland—You have spoken two words and you say I am too late. I submit, that I will put in a written protest.

The Chairman after reading a part of the amendment, said that it could not be put to the meeting. It had already been explained that the circular contained round numbers. He refused to put the amendment to the meeting. He would ask the gentleman who had put in to modify it.

Mr. Cleveland—I will answer for him. He wishes it put to the meeting as it is.

The Chairman—Let him speak.

Mr. Morarjee Mooljee stated in Gujerati that he wished it put as it was.

The Chairman then put to the resolution to the meeting and after excluding the votes of certain shareholders who were said to have sold their shares, declared that there were 12 votes in favour of the amendment and 16 against it. The amendment was, therefore, lost.

Several shareholders immediately demanded a poll, and Mr. Cleveland urged the Chairman to accede to their wish as it was impossible to take votes fairly in such a crowded room and amidst such confusion. The Chairman, however, would not consent saying that the vote was decided.

Mr. Cleveland then wrote out a request for a poll which was signed by a large number of shareholders, and handing it to the chairman, asked if he would direct a poll to be taken, [illegible] a day [illegible].

The Chairman then said that he would appoint a day for the poll, and [illegible] now put the remaining resolutions to the meeting.

Mr. Cleveland [illegible] protest against the chairman's ruling that those gentlemen who were on the register but were stated to have sold their shares, should not be allowed to vote.

It was then proposed by Mr. Sadanund Balcrishna, and seconded by Mr. Framjee Jamsetjee—That a dividend of Rs. 50 be paid on each old share, and of Rs. 12-8 on each new share to those shareholders whose names appear on the register on the 25th of September last; the same to be payable on and after the 15th October.

The resolution was carried by a small majority.

The Chairman then said that the poll would be held on the following Monday between 2 and 3 o'clock, Mr. Fletcher (of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher) being scrutineer, and that the meeting would be adjourned till this day Wednesday at 3 p.m.

Mr. Cleveland asked if he himself, or Mr Bythell, or the gentleman on whose behalf the proxies were given, might be present at the poll.

The Chairman said he would not allow them to be present.

Mr. Cleveland then appealed to the chairman to consider the wishes of the shareholders to a certain extent, and as there would have to be a poll after the next meeting not to have the first poll on Monday, but to take both the polls together. The shareholders were unanimous in not wishing the poll taken till the whole of the proceedings were concluded, and therefore he asked that the poll might be held on Monday week.

The Chairman said he had ruled that on Monday next, between 2 and 3 p.m., the poll would be taken.

Different days were proposed to which to adjourn the meeting, but at length it was decided that Wednesday (this day) would be the most suitable day.

The meeting then broke up, it being half-past six o'clock.

The poll was held on Monday, and the result will be declared at the adjourned meeting to-day.

INDIAN NEWS.

BOAT ACCIDENT IN MADRAS ROADS.—At about half-past seven o'clock on Saturday morning the Beach Conductor embarked in a Masulah Boat No. 1 to convey Corporal and Mrs. Summers to one of the steamers in the roads. While the boat was riding the [illegible] surf, a huge wave struck it and rendered it a complete wreck. The boat was broken to pieces and everybody swam ashore. If it had not been for the gallant conduct of one of the boatmen in rescuing Mrs. Summers, she would have probably met a watery grave. In such cases Government, we think, should mark their sense of approbation by rewarding the boatmen in some way or other.—*Madras Athenæum.*

A RAILWAY COMPANY PROTECTING ITS SERVANTS.—The East Indian Railway Co. have charged Babus Promotho Nath Bannerji, Tarini Churn Chatterji, and Obhoy Coomar Bannerji, in the Calcutta Police Court with having, on or about the 13th day of August, 1874, defamed Mr. D. G. Yates, assistant station master, Howrah, by writing and publishing the following words:—"Notwithstanding the want of suitable accommodation, the said station master, by virtue of his rattan or stick, held in his hand, struck mercilessly the poor up-country passengers and forced them into the carriages, thereby literally crowding them to suffocation," intending and knowing that such imputation would prejudice the reputation of Mr. Yates.—*Indian Mirror.*

INOCULATING WITH SMALL-POX.—In exercise of the power given him by Section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the District Magistrate of Tanjore has directed all persons in that District to abstain from inoculating with small-pox. Any person disobeying this order being liable to be prosecuted under Section 188 of the Penal Code. With reference to the above order, the Superintendent of Police at Tanjore, has directed all beat constables in his District to report instances of inoculating with small-pox to their Station House Officers, who will report such information by occurrence report to the Magistrate having jurisdiction. The Station House Officer is also to note the information in his Station House report for the day, giving all particulars.—*Madras Times.*

THEFT OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.—At the Egmore Police Court, on Saturday last, before Colonel Weldon, Mr. William Barefoot, foreman in charge of the Salt Cotaur Railway Station, charged one Charles Emanuel, a carriage-examiner, employed under him, with theft of 16½ viss of castor oil, the property of his employers, and the first prisoner's servant named Papah was charged with receiving the said stolen property. Mr. Gordon defended the first prisoner. The facts are briefly as follows:—On information received by Mr. Inspector Simpson, he directed certain Police Constables to be on the watch, and, on Friday last, a Police Constable followed the second prisoner, who was carrying a basket, to the Salt Cotaur Station. After the woman had got to the station, she placed the basket near a [illegible] box, and shortly afterwards the constable heard the first prisoner order one of his subordinates to place the basket on the second [illegible] head. The constable followed the woman, and after she had gone some distance from the station, the constable in the presence of two other constables examined the basket and found it to contain oil, in a brass pot. On the woman being questioned, she stated that her master, the first prisoner, gave it to her, and further that the oil she had taken the previous day was in her house. The woman was at once taken into custody, and on her house being examined, a quantity of castor oil was found. The [illegible] house was subsequently made a prisoner [illegible] house also a quantity of oil was found. The prisoner denied the charges, and Mr. Gordon, on behalf of his client said, that he left his Worship to judge the case according to its merits. The prisoner was an Artillery pensioner, drawing Rs. 15 per mensem, and was recommended for a good conduct pension. He was eight years in the service of the Madras Railway Company, and was drawing a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem. His Worship thereon said there was no doubt but that first prisoner had been robbing his employers, he had therefore to convict the prisoner. The first prisoner was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second prisoner, who was also convicted, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—*Madras Times.*

THE *Indian Daily News* furnishes the following particulars of the recent damage to the E. I. Railway:—It appears that the country between the More River and Bahawa (120th to 185th mile) was visited by a very heavy downpour of rain, measuring at Rampore Haut, on Thursday night, 5 inches, and on Friday night, 9 inches, the greater portion of these falling in three and five hours respectively. This produced an almost unprecedented flood in that portion of the line, and resulted in the following damage. *143rd mile.*—Pantia Bridge Girder, single line, 2 spans of 60ft. Central pier for double road, foundations secured, pier sunk 15 inches, split transversely eastern portion for 2nd line, not laid, sinking evenly in transverse direction but dipping easterly in longitudinal direction of the pier, western half, which carries the girders, sinking nearly evenly both transversely and longitudinally. The floods, which had fallen very rapidly had ceased to flow through this bridge when the Engineers arrived there, leaving a scour of about 25ft. round the piers; by evening the water had been baled out to 21ft. *152nd mile*—Chotapagla Bridge-Girder, 25 spans of 25ft. This Bridge takes the overflow from the Pagla River which had burst its bank and was overflowing with great velocity; when the Engineers passed up, the first pier from the southern end had its foundations scoured at the up-stream end to the extent of about 10ft. below average. The pier had sunk at the western end about 2ft. quite evenly, as regards transverse direction, and without any fracture. *At 170th mile*—In the Gambria Valley, the rush of flood water which had covered the Telegraph wires and brought them down by the weight of weeds, &c., produced a scour from the slopes of the embankment at the abutment of a bridge, three spans of 60ft., which, without actually undermining the road, came into dangerous proximity to the sleepers.—*At 180th mile*—In the Gomani Valley, the same result was produced at two bridges. One but slightly, the other sufficiently to stop running.—By midday on Tuesday trains passed over all, except the bridge. A further settlement of the pier at the 152nd mile took place on Tuesday, but trains again passed on Wednesday.—The minor mischiefs would have been sooner remedied but for the interruption to the telegraph between Morarree and Bahawa, which prevented the exact extent of damage being more quickly known, and the orders for stone trains more quickly carried out.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

ASTRAKHAN.

("DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT.)

ASTRAKHAN, AUGUST 26.

ASTRAKHAN, situated on a number of little hills on an oasis formed by an arm of the Volga, about 25 miles from its mouth, with the minarets of a dozen mosques interspersed amongst the cupolas of its innumerable churches, with its spacious [illegible] gardens, its celebrated vines, and still more [illegible] melons, presents on first striking a stranger's eye, a most fascinating appearance. This illusion, like that engendered by the first sight of many Russian and Oriental towns, vanishes on nearer inspection. Its dirty and [illegible] streets, badly paved or not paved at all, the wide, dusty, and interminable suburbs lined with mean-looking, unsubstantial wooden houses, and "an ancient and a fish-like smell" pervading the whole atmosphere, all leave the impression, which is not altogether unjustified by the fact that Astrakhan is a huge and gilded fish market. Nevertheless, it is an important place. Its fishing trade alone gives employment to thousands of people, and is worth millions of roubles. It is the great depot for the manufacture of caviare. There is also an Admiralty House, built by Peter the Great, for it is the headquarters of the Caspian fleet, founded by that enterprising monarch for the protection of the fisheries, but still more for the furtherance of his ambitious views on the side of Persia, the Caucasus, and Independent Tartary. He pointed himself the road to Russian conquest in those parts by the acquisition of Derbent, and his successors have so far followed in his footsteps that the whole of the Caucasus is now Russian, a Russian force occupies the mouth of the Atereк, and to-day the Russian flag floats over Khiva.

But it is not with Astrakhan, its Admiralty, its fleet, or its water-melons that a stranger will probably be chiefly concerned. If he has a weakness for antiquities, or loves to unravel the pedigree of a great nation, he will here be treading on sacred ground. For 85 versts (say 60 miles) along the Akhtuba branch of the Volga, the whole district is covered with ruins, with the ruins of ancient cities, the capitals of empires mighty in their day, which have passed away and scarcely left a trace behind them, the very sites of whose capitals have to be sought by the curious on the desert steppes of roving Kirghes.

Here stood Okak, the capital of the ancient Khazar Empire, the very name of which now sounds strange and unfamiliar to our ears, although it was (once in the 7th, 8th, and 9th centuries of our era the great name in the East. It succeeds in history the name of the Huns and Avars, themselves the successors of the Scythians or Skoloti of Herodotus, and it is succeeded by that of the Petshinegs, the Uzi, and the Cumani of mediæval history. The flourishing time of the Khazar Empire was the eighth century. Irene, mother of the Emperor Leo IV., was the daughter of the Khan of the Khazars. Scythians, Alani, Huns, Avars, Khazars, Petshinegs, Uzi, and Cumani, all probably allied tribes of the same great Turk or Scythian stock, recruited from time to time by [illegible] from the [illegible], formed one after the other [illegible] confederation which ruled over the rich country between the Don, Volga, and the Caucasian range, each probably giving its specific or tribal name to the whole country, according as it rose in its turn to pre-eminence, and assumed, so to speak, the hegemony of the confederation. This lasted till the ninth or tenth century of our era. Then set in the great tide of Sclavonic invasion from the West; and the Eastern tide was rolled back for a time. From Kiev, on the Dnieper and Novgorod on the Ilmen, the Sclavonic wave swept over the whole area of European Russia. Okak, then, is the representative ruin of the pre-Sclavonic epoch in Russia. [illegible] there are no Ugrian ruins in these parts; we must wait for such till we get to Kasan. Close to the ruins of Okak are those of another great city, Serai, the capital of the Mongol Empire of the West, the seat of the Khan of the Golden horde, the headquarters of the great "Kiptshak."

The "Kiptshak" is the name of the Mongol Empire of the West, founded by Zenghis-khan and his successors in the first quarter of the thirteenth century. Originally the khan of a small and single tribe specifically called "Mongol," on the west of the Chinese Wall, Zenghis became the chief of a mighty confederation, and one of the greatest conquerors the world ever saw. His son, Tuslui, invaded Russia, and a great battle on the banks of the Khalka, 1223 A.D. decided the fate of that country. United it could not have withstood the Mongol onset; divided as it was among a number of petty princes of the house of Ruric, many of whom betrayed the national cause, each jealous of the other, she fell an easy prey to the Mongol hosts, and was forced for nearly two centuries to endure the Mongol domination. Batou, the grandson of Zenghis, completed the conquest which Tuslui had begun; he overran the cities of Astrakhan and Kasan, reduced the towns of Kief and Moscow to ashes, and subdued the whole country from Livonia to the Black Sea. The great Mongol Empire of the "Kiptshak," of which Serai was the capital, was now founded, and it lasted from A.D. 1226 to the [illegible] of the fourteenth century. Another change now took place. The Tengushian Empire gave away to the Tamarlane, the Mongol to the Tartar or Turk. Timur, or Tamerlane, who was a Turk and not a Mongol, had risen to power in the parts beyond the Oxus. The counter shock of this revolution was felt in Russia, in the Kiptshak. Civil war, and such help as Timur afforded, broke the family of Batou, and the Kiptshak, and with it Serai, disappear from history, to be succeeded by a number of different Turkish Khanates, the central branch falling into the three khanates of Kasan, Astrakan, and the Crimea.

I hope these dry historical details will not be considered superfluous. Without them it is impossible to distinguish correctly between two names which are too often confounded together, i.e., Turk and Kalmuck or Mongol, the confusion between the two being sadly increased by the common application of the word Tartar to both. Both races belong to the same great Turanian family of mankind, they have many physical characteristics in common, the one may be even said in this respect to graduate into the other; both have equally been recruiters of the world; both have been in a great measure mixed up in the armies both of Zenghis and of Tamerlane, the conquering Mongol drawing along in his train the neighbouring Turk tribes who felt his strong hand, and the victorious Turk, in his turn, easily enticing the wild and predatory Kalmuc with the same bait, that of the plunder of a world. The same confusion of names has taken place in India. There we talk of the Great Mogol, which, name for name, means the Great Mongol. And yet he was not a Mongol at all, but a Turk. It is absolutely necessary to distinguish between the two. Though belonging to the same Turanian family, they belong to different divisions of it; the Mongol physiognomy is only that of the under Turk; the Osmanli, if taken as the type of the Turk, is entirely different; their histories have been different. The Mongol sword has been towards China, the Turkish sword towards Europe. Much has followed from this difference. It is from China (Thibet) whence the Mongol has derived his civilization and his religion; the Turk owes his to Arabia, he is a follower of the prophet.

The centre of interest now shifts from Astrakhan or rather Serai to Kasan, from the Kiptshak to the Turkish Khanates, of which that of Kasan was the principal. Before, however, proceeding hither on our road to Nijni-Novgorod, let us pay a visit to specimens of these [illegible] races which we have been talking of, and between whom we have been endeavouring clearly to distinguish. It so happens that on each bank of the Volga, east and west of Astrakhan, we shall find located a Turkish and a Kalmuc tribe respectively; on the left bank a nomad tribe of Kirghes, and on the right a nomad tribe of Kalmucs. They have many characteristics in common, like all nomad tribes indeed; they have also many points of difference. They illustrate well the difference which I have been endeavouring to indicate between the founders of the Kiptshak and the founders of the Khanates. Between the rivers Ural and Volga, and the Governments of Astrakhan and Orenburg, stretching north and south from the southern portion of the Government of Samara to the Caspian Sea, on the borders, therefore, of Asia and Europe, there is a large oblong tract of steppe land inhabited by a race of men who in physiognomy resemble the Mongols (they are the most Mongol-looking of the Turk family), in speech the Turk, and in habits and customs the wild nomad tribes of Independent Tartary. In manners, customs, speech, religion, and occupation, they are identical with their brethren the Kirghes, who are found along the whole northern boundary of Turkestan, from the Caspian to the frontier of Khokand. They are not, like the [illegible] others, a half not a wholly nomad people, living on horseback, tending herds, carrying their tents, wives, and furniture on the backs of camels, and pitching their tents in wild steppes furthest away from the habitations of civilised men; they are identical in race with those wild tribes of horsemen who have roamed from time immemorial along the immense steppes between the Altai and the river Ural (Yaik), engaged in the rearing of horses and of cattle, unless occupied in the more serious and congenial pursuits of plundering caravans, levying black mail, or following some great marauding captain, Tartar or Mongol, as the case might be, in order to plunder and devastate the world. Of these wild tribes there are three great divisions known as the Great Horde, the Little Horde, and the Middle Horde. The roaming ground of the Great Horde, which is, by the way, the smallest of the three, lies to the east on the frontiers of Khokand; the Little Horde are found between the Caspian and the Aral; and the Middle Horde, which is the most numerous, are between the two. Originally they were all independent, marshalled under their respective Khans, [illegible] and Batyrs (Begs). At the beginning of the last century, when the Dzungarian Mongols became subject to China, the movement of disturbance was felt all along the line of the Kirghes. The Little Horde and part of the Middle Horde called in the protection of Russia. In order to repress the turbulent and marauding disposition of these new and troublesome subjects, who plundered more than ever the caravans to Bokhara, and in order, with this view, to break up their organization, the Russian Government devised the ingenious plan of taking away the power from the Khan, and dividing it amongst the elders or nobles. This policy was successful; the Little Horde was completely broken up; some joined the Middle Horde, some joined the Turcomans in the south; others went over to the Usbek Khanate of Khiva, whilst a large division of some 10,000 families made its way into the Government of Astrakhan, settling under a Khan of their own in the tract of steppe country between the Ural and the Volga. Russia's action in the matter did not stop here. Unwilling to tolerate even this small imperium in imperio, she compelled the Khan to exchange his position as Khan of a nomad tribe for that of a Russian Prince. He was given an allotment of 100,000 dessiatina (the dessitina is about two and threequarters English acres) of land, and some half million of roubles, by way of compensation for the cession of all jurisdiction over his former quasi-subjects. He was, moreover, induced to send his son (who has since succeeded him) to the College of Cadets at St. Petersburg, whence he entered the Russian Army, and now lives on his paternal estates at Savinka, as any other Russian nobleman and retired officer of the Army. He has got rid of many Kirghes prejudices, but he has hitherto been unable to get rid of a very pronounced so called Kalmuc, but more properly speaking Tartar, physiognomy. His residence at Savinka is to the north of the Kirghes encampment, the nearest of which—they are divided into five tribes—is not more than fifteen versts (ten miles) from his house. The jurisdiction over the Kirghes which was formerly exercised by him has been transferred to a Russian Starosta, who lives at Khanskaia Stavka, about the centre of the encampments, and exercises administrative judicial and financial functions very similar to those of a collector in our own Indian provinces. Formerly the Kirghes were sorely harassed and plundered in the name of the law and the Exchequer by these Starostas; but, latterly, since the general reform of the Russian Administration, educated gentlemen have been appointed to this post, and the plundering has ceased. Whereas, however, formerly the Kirghes roamed pretty well at their discretion over the whole country between the Volga and the Yaik (Ural), the Government has now marked off the oblong tract which I have described as the limits of their territory. They pay taxes according to the size of their herds and flocks, and are now, like all the inhabitants of this vast Empire, subject to military service.

UNACCOMPLISHED PURPOSES.

THE unfinished works of builders of another kind—the monuments of which they could never write "Exegi"—the grand fragments of poetry, history, and romance, which lie before us [illegible] still [illegible], for death has closed the account. What noble purposes are here unaccomplished! Think of the unfinished poems of Shelley and Keats—of what they might have done, had they not been cut off in the flower of their youth. Think of that great history which Macaulay was to have brought down to a period "within the memory of living men"—how the greatest of the land sorrowed with a not unselfish sorrow, when they saw all that was mortal of that brilliant historian lowered into the vaults of the old Abbey, the great desire of his life unfulfilled! Think of the sudden close, in the midst of their work, of the careers of those two great novelists who were delighting us, from month to month, with their humour and their pathos! Tidings of the death of Thackeray came to me through a newspaper-placard on entering a market-town in Somersetshire; and the death of Charles Dickens startled me in the same way, as I was being driven through a townlet in Wales. I was taking a brief holiday on each occasion, and truly it may be said that I went on my way "a sadder and a wiser man." Each has left behind him a monument of an unaccomplished purpose—the one in "Denis Duval," the other "Edwin Drood." Was it for evil or for good? Was it better or worse for their memories that they died thus suddenly, in the fulness of their fame?—I mean, for their reputation's sake? I do not think than any one had cause to write with respect to them those dreadful words, "falling off." Yet, it must come to all of us, some day, if we outlive the maturity of our powers. I have fifty volumes of Walter Scott's novels on my book-shelves—I could not put my finger on the volume whence the decline of power is to be counted. I think it would be rather early in the series, though there is nothing finer than the "Talisman," which now, in an operatic form, is the delight of the musical world. Still, it is sad to think of his last days—of so eminently healthy an intellect in its youth and its maturity coming to what it did at the last—those sad, servile attempts not wholly to forsake the old craft—not to confess the victory of age. I remember, many years ago, in the City of London, often to have seen a venerable-looking, grey-bearded old man, apparently almost blind, turning about in a vacant sort of way the handle of an empty barrel-organ, which produced never a sound. Men's hearts soon get hardened in large towns by repeated impositions, and it is difficult to discern rightly between the reality and the sham. But, looking at it in its worse aspects, it was to me an exceedingly touching piece of acting. It brought many pennies and "few penny-bits" into the [illegible]. He was clinging to the old craft; he thought he was producing harmonious sounds out of that empty [illegible]. He seemed to be quite crazed. What his history was I never learnt. But I thought of the many sad spectacles that I had seen in the course of my life, of which this sound[illegible] reminded me (the broken-down actors, singers [illegible] of the [illegible] living upon bygone fascinations, the old [illegible] on the old jests and still thinking themselves irresistible. I was present at the last appearance of Edmund Kean on the stage—and a very painful thing it was. It is better, therefore, I think that, at least as far as his own reputation is concerned, a great genius should be stricken down in the fulness of his work, with many unaccomplished purposes to his account. In all our English poetry there are no sadder lines than these—

> "From Marlborough's eyes the tears of dotage flow,
> And Swift expires a driveller and a show."

But [illegible] from these [illegible] historical monuments of unaccomplished purposes, [illegible] the number of smaller unaccomplished literary purposes discharged into the great "limbo of vanities." For any man of active imagination to write all the books that he has purposed to write he must live twice over the longest life of the antediluvian period. Histories—Philosophies—Dramas—Poems—Romances—Essays—whole libraries of a most comprehensive character—conceived, sketched out—written, indeed, "all but the chapters," and in no few instances many of the chapters actually written. Who, after a long literary life, exploring the contents of old drawers, boxes, baskets, portfolios, &c., does not come across unfinished manuscripts—"essay, poem, or romance"—put aside under stress of more important business and forgotten or never returned to for lack of time?—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE ART OF SKIPPING.

(*Saturday Review.*)

CONSIDERING how much more people read, or are supposed to read, now-a-days than they ever did before, it is not a little strange how seldom they are aware that there is room for the exercise of art in reading as well as in other occupations. The remark which Socrates made on statesmanship, that it was an exceedingly difficult and complicated business which everybody practised, and nobody thought himself bound to learn, applies with tenfold force in our own day, not merely to its original object, but to an infinity of other matters. And the exercise of reading, in which many of us spend, whether for work or for pleasure a very appreciable proportion of our lives, certainly falls within the spirit of his censure. We learn in our infancy to read words, but we are left to pick up the way to read books. Advice about the choice of the kind of matter to be read is indeed plentiful enough, and is not unfrequently overdone; but how to read the things chosen intelligently and economically, how to extract the greatest profit with the least expense of time and eyesight—this, which surely is a thing worth knowing, is left for the most part to come by nature. So far as we are aware, there is only one current precept on the subject, and that is radically wrong. As the prejudice created by it must be cleared away before any reasonable conclusions of a positive kind can be arrived at, we shall do our best to expose the venerable fallacy at the risk of being held to encourage idleness, desultoriness, and naughtiness generally.

Almost every one who was fond of reading as a child must more or less distinctly remember having impressed on him at various times that "It is wrong to skip." This maxim is answerable for a quantity of time and trouble wasted in useless reading by children who listen to it, after they have come to riper years which, if the statistics could only be collected and nicely made out, should be enough to raise a clamour for a Royal Commission. The general proposition is indeed often fenced by explanations and qualifications, by the time when young readers are thought to be of sufficient discretion to follow them. But the qualifications are all wrong too. The rule commonly taught, as modified by exceptions in teaching or practice, comes to this. It is wrong to skip in reading a solid book. The more solid the book, and the more important the matter, the greater is the offence of skipping. It is venial to skip in reading poetry, and quiet harmless to skip in reading novels. This rule appears to us just as wise and sensible as if a parent whose son was about to travel partly on business in cities, partly in the country, and partly among works of art, were to advise him in this fashion:—"I would have you above all things remember to keep a most observant eye on everything about you in the places where you do business. If you confine your attention to what concerns yourself, if you cannot tell me what other people were doing, if you fail to note all the things in the counting-houses and the shop-windows I shall take you for an idle fellow. As to the country, no doubt you had better observe its beauties than not, but it does not much matter. As to pictures and so forth, certainly they are good in their way; but as they are only made to be looked at, why you may look at them just as carefully or carelessly as you please."

Instead of acting by analogy to such advice as this, which we need not spend time in showing to be counter to the general opinion and habits of mankind, we prefer to treat reading as a branch of human life, and to hold a doctrine directly opposed to the popular fallacy. We maintain that the true belief as to skipping is to this effect—generally speaking *it is not wrong to skip*. Skipping is an important part of the art of reading, and should be practised systematically. It is most to be practised in solid books—by which we mean, for the purposes of this discussion, books that are read merely for information. Solid or serious reading consists in attending to the matter of a book independently of the form, except indeed where the form itself is the primary subject of study, as for instance from the point of view of a philologist or historian of literature. The more solid the book, the more expedient it is to skip, and the more useful it is to know how to skip judiciously. But when the form is of sensible importance to the reader as compared with the matter—or, in less abstract language, when a book is read partly or wholly for entertainment and artistic pleasure, independently of information—then the art of skipping is no longer in its proper place, and should be very sparingly used, if at all. It is generally a mistake in poetry, and it is absolutely wrong in a good novel. We do not mean to forbid a cursory glance at a novel or volume of poems about which [illegible] known, honestly intended as a preliminary inquiry to ascertain whether it is worth reading at all. One has a perfect right to look into a book and say that it appears to be worth reading or not worth reading as the case may be; and the faculty of doing with a reasonable chance of guessing right is indeed closely connected with the art and mystery of skipping. But we must protest against the habit of tasting a good novel by dips and skips—which really is nothing better than taking extracts at random—and then pretending to have read the novel. This way of treating the masterpieces of fiction, though we fear it is not uncommon and meets with but little reprehension, we take to be no less vicious and demoralizing than the much decried practice of skipping in books of solid instruction is in truth wholesome and laudable. The same observation applies, though in a less degree, to the reading of poems.

Our position may seem paradoxical, but it can be established by indisputable steps. Let us begin at the beginning with the extreme of serious literature. The books which are wholly made up of solid instruction, or profess so to be, which are completely free, so far as human frailty will allow, from any suspicion of art or amusement, are Charles Lamb's class of *biblia abiblia*, books which are no books. The class includes nearly all dictionaries—not quite all, for M. Littre, and perhaps a few others, have a way of writing a series of disjointed but fascinating essays disguised in the dictionary form—most encyclopædic literature, of course with individual exceptions, and a considerable part of books of reference and scientific treatises generally. Now it may be safely said that no one ever supposed that such books were meant to be read continuously, that there was any virtue in reading them from beginning to end, or any vice in looking into them to find particular things as wanted. Indeed it is generally admitted that the worker in any special subject on which much literature exists is at a disadvantage if he does not know how to use books of reference properly—that is, if he is not an adept in the art of skipping. This is especially true in the profession which of all others is the most rigorous in requiring accurate knowledge and the least favourable to slovenly habits. Half the practical aptitude of a lawyer, at any rate of an English lawyer, depends on his being able to use his books discontinuously, so as to pick out the very thing he is in search of, and not waste time on its irrelevant surroundings.

But if so much is conceded, why should the principle of skipping be confined to books which are manifestly and on the face of them not readable? Why is it right to flit from page to page of a dictionary by the help of the alphabetical order, and wrong to travel from one part of a history or a book of travels to another by the help of the index (if the book happens to be tolerably indexed), table of contents, or otherwise? We can see no answer to this, so long as the object of reading the book is knowledge and not artistic pleasure. The writer can at most only guess what things it will be convenient to tell; an intelligent reader must know best what things he wants to be told. It is the same with argumentative writing, essays, and the like. You see by a glance at the first page of half-a-dozen that the whole space is filled with setting forth an argument with which you are quite familiar, to which you will never be converted, or to which you need no conversion; by what manner of duty or reason can you be bound to read the other five pages? It may be answered, Because the style gives a new lustre to old matter. But then you are no longer reading with the single view of information, and the instance is no exception to the first branch of our rule, but a confirmation of the second. It shows, not that it is wrong to skip when you read for learning, but that it is right not to skip when you read for pleasure.

In reading what may be called literature of exposition, especially in really good essays, it is often difficult to say how much of the general pleasurable impression is due to the substance of the author's meaning, and how much to the form. This may be regarded as a kind of neutral ground, where skipping may in some circumstances be allowable and expedient, in others a grave mistake. When we come to fiction the case is much plainer. A good work of fiction, whether in prose or in verse—we are here speaking only of good works—is a work of art, and can be rightly enjoyed only by entering into sympathy with the artist's mind and accepting his work according to his intention. In a perfect poem the place of every word, in a perfect novel the place, if not of every word, of every episode and of every paragraph, is important; and the reader who skips throws away the pleasure he was meant to derive from the harmony of composition, in which very possibly the beauty of the whole may chiefly consist, and despises the best part of the artist's labour. He might as well go to see a good play, and then wilfully miss every alternate scene. In saying this we are no doubt setting up a high standard of light reading. We assert by implication the doctrine, which many will think severe, that a novel not worth reading continuously is not worth reading at all; and this principle would lead to the conclusion that a vast quantity of current and accepted literature has no business to exist. And so we are perhaps committed to a paradox worse than the first. We should [illegible] allowed; but the whole [illegible] large to be disposed of in a closing sentence, and one paradox at a time is enough.

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THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,645 sterling. The New Business transacted [illegible] the past year amounted to the [illegible], yielding Premiums amounting to £38,582 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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[illegible] W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
[illegible] Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
[illegible] MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
[illegible] Ashley, Esq., (The London [illegible] A. & Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER.
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

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SECRETARY.
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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.), empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branch of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which those may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premium.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premiums may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852..........£76,925
Do. 1862..........£200,690
Do. 1872..........£616,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

[illegible] FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 8	32 18	21 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port [Said] for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. B. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support to both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessary, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW.

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES [illegible] by 3 [illegible] inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 30.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 45

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.
BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.
In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with Boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Roman and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various sorts.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Casks	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Roller Skins.	Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR

FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	*FOR DISINFECTING* HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency any other [illegible] make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now [illegible].

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
[illegible] Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Rani Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fare for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—
Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co., Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. [illegible] in Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad..........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria..........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore..........."Spectator" Office.
Bombay..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta..........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee..........."Sindian" Press.
London..........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras..........Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran..........[illegible] Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund........"Observer" Office.
Poona..........Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and [illegible] Hotel.

NOTICES.

THE PA[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Office,

ENCAUSTIC GEOMETRICAL [illegible]
[illegible] PAVEMENTS [illegible]
Churches, Schools, Clubs, [illegible] Conservatories, vestibules,
SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM [illegible]
Manufactured in the celebrated Jackfield [illegible] arranged in the most beautiful patterns [illegible] Wall and Bath tiles. Designs and Estimates [illegible]
CRAVEN, DUNNILL & Co.,
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge,
ENGLAND.

THE HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL [illegible] awarded at the Vienna Universal Exhibition [illegible] C. F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS [illegible] adopted by H. M. War Department. The New Zealand and South Wales Governments, &c. [illegible] the "TIMES" [illegible] other leading [illegible] Price Lists [illegible] W.C. [illegible]

[illegible] FOLLOWING [illegible]

EXTRACT [illegible]

[illegible]

NORTON'S CAMOMILE [illegible]

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST [illegible]
THOMAS D. MARSHALL
Sends his [illegible] Boots and Shoes [illegible]
POST FREE
for One Shilling per pair, in addition [illegible]
LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 16s. 6d. [illegible] Glove Kid beautifully made, [illegible] House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid [illegible] or Grey Linen Slippers, 5s. 6d.
GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress [illegible] Porpoise Hide Boots [illegible] Elastic or Balmoral [illegible] led Riding Boots, 70s. [illegible]
For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern [illegible]
Revised Illustrated Catalogues [illegible]
All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. [illegible] "Bank of England."
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192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from [illegible]
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete [illegible]
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...[illegible]
48 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from [illegible]
50 feet long...seats for [illegible] persons...[illegible]
Steamers up to 65 feet in length can be [illegible] deck entire and ready for immediate [illegible] 3 or more sections.
The above may be used for [illegible] carrying [illegible]
The total working expenses of [illegible] to 15 shillings a day in England [illegible] about 3 cwt., and a man and a boy [illegible] Paddle and Screw Steamers [illegible] navigation, having a very shallow draught [illegible]
TO MEET SPECIAL [illegible]
Speeds ranging up to [illegible] miles an hour [illegible]
Draughts ranging down to [illegible] inches [illegible]
Contracted for.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS [illegible] ABROAD.
YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, [illegible]
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office [illegible]

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S ESSENCE [illegible] FLUID EX[TRACT] OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA [illegible] prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the [illegible] Complaints, and freeing the system from the [illegible] exclusively used in India and the Colonies [illegible] [illegible] preparation that [illegible]
Astley Cooper [illegible] "[illegible] in every [illegible]
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla [illegible]" Review.
Sold in [illegible], and Pints [illegible]
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and [illegible] preparations are offered to the Public; see that both [illegible] Label have the Name and Address, also [illegible] diamond).
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUININE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague and [illegible] of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in Half and [illegible]
Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, [illegible] London.
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[illegible] Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona. [illegible]
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The *Bookseller*, speaking of Volume [illegible], says:—"This popular magazine is now for the [illegible] volumes. With its wealth of fiction, [illegible] information, correspondence, and useful family [illegible] just published in handsome cloth binding, [illegible] than any of its predecessors, [illegible] attractive. The *Family Herald* one of [illegible] periodicals, retains all its [illegible] thirty-first year of its healthy life, [illegible] to be considered a 'Domestic Magazine of [illegible] and Amusement.'"

FAMILY HERALD, [illegible] XXXII.
Now Ready.
The *Publishers' Circular* says:—"Every [illegible] *Family Herald*, which has been praised [illegible] and has won golden opinions from all sorts [illegible] sober and learned *British Quarterly* to [illegible] *Saturday Review*, has, after thirty years [illegible] only improvement its friends could desire [illegible] over a [illegible] year, added a new feature, [illegible] demanded; [illegible] has split its ponderous [illegible] and now issues a handsome [illegible] which is easy to carry, [illegible]

Now Ready, handsomely bound [illegible]
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VOL. XXXII., price 4s. 6d.
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And may be had (at a small percentage over [illegible] price) by Order of all Booksellers.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Family [illegible] Russia are supplied with this Food, and the [illegible] recommend it with the utmost confidence and [illegible]
See Medical [illegible]
Wholesale and Retail of the [illegible]
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers [illegible] World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S [illegible] COCOA, for Dyspeptics [illegible]

"THE TERAI HAT."
A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.
Can be folded and closely packed [illegible] Especially adapted for [illegible]
MESSRS. ANDRE [illegible]
127, NEW BOND STREET, [illegible]
Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen [illegible] "TERAI HAT," highly recommended [illegible]
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE TH[illegible]
The Right Honourable [illegible]
Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner [illegible]
Lieut.-Col. THOS. HAUGH [illegible]
Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE [illegible]
Forwarded retail post free to the [illegible]
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I remain, yours [illegible]
Late Secretary to His Excellency [illegible]

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER [illegible] India, Colonies, and Foreign [illegible]
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, [illegible]
[illegible] ESTABLISHED [illegible]
Invite attention to their Illustrated [illegible] Outfitting [illegible] sent post [illegible] particulars [illegible] WOOLLEN, SILK, [illegible] COTTON GOODS, every description [illegible]
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Shipped at Lowest [illegible]
Sole Agents for the "W[illegible]" and [illegible] Machines, [illegible] City of [illegible]
Foreign Produce disposed of [illegible]
Price Lists can be had of M[illegible] at the Office of [illegible]
TERMS.—Not less than [illegible] per cent. [illegible] balance [illegible] for at 60 days [illegible]
Parcels not exceeding [illegible] inch in weight [illegible] by 1 foot in size, [illegible] to any Post Town [illegible] India, at a uniform [illegible] 4s. per lb. [illegible]
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and [illegible]
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